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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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# USSR REPORT

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION SEEN VIOLATING EXISTING TREATIES

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Yu. Kolosov, doctor of juridical sciences, in the column "The Scientist's Opinion": "Into Space Without Wars"]

[Text] I never liked the science fiction films about interplanetary wars. Perhaps this is why my first book on international law was entitled "Struggle for a Peaceful Cosmos." Even prior to this time--at the end of the 60's--a rather gloomy picture was being drawn of the use of outer space and space technology for the military purposes of obtaining decisive strategic primacy on Earth. United States government officials have discussed openly exactly such plans. And several international bourgeois jurists have set about actively to develop all sorts of conceptions either justifying plans for the militarization of space or for the prophetic inevitability of carrying future wars from Earth into outer space.

At the same time in the design office and scientific laboratories of the United States they have developed far from fictional plans for the creation of every possible kind of space weapon (of the type of the air-space fighter, the F-15) designated for carrying out strikes on objects on Earth. And more dangerous, it would appear that thoughts of creating a space weapon are unavoidably linked to the use of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction--otherwise, the expensive space technology would be equivalent to using a cannon to shoot at sparrows.

The Soviet Union, whose man-made satellites of Earth traced the first space routes, never tried to extract for itself military gain from success in creating space technology. Just the opposite--since 1957, the Soviet government constantly and persistently has advocated in the the United Nations specific proposals which provide for absolute prohibition of military use of space rockets and the declaration of outer space as an arena for exclusively peaceful activity.

These efforts were neither useless nor in vain. With the support of the peace-loving forces of various countries, it was worked out that governments assumed the obligations to refrain from certain types of military activity in space. Such obligations were officially secured in a number of

international agreements which are still in force even today. In accordance with the Agreement on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Experimentation in the Atmosphere, in Space or Under Water (1963), nations agreed not to carry out experimental explosions of nuclear weapons in space. In accordance with the Agreement on International Guidelines for Research on the Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1977), it is prohibited to put into orbit around the Earth any object with a nuclear weapon or any other type of weapon of mass destruction. The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Means of Influencing the Environment (1977) stated that nations must not use methods of influencing outer space to plot harm to other countries. And it should be noted that all the international agreements referred to have been unfailingly observed.

However, the danger of military use of space is not completely excluded by this. There remain many other methods of putting space technology at the service of aggressive goals. Here, for example, is what the President of the U.S., R. Reagan, announced a little more than a year ago. In the next decade the United States intends to create and deploy in space all kinds of systems for ensuring military operations of troops on Earth--operating anti-satellite systems for the purpose of destroying the satellites of a possible enemy; to use reusable space ships (of the type of the shuttle) for delivery of military satellites to space; to create laser and cluster weapons for use from space. Then the American President announced the intention of placing in space an anti-missile weapon which might guarantee the United States invulnerability to a reciprocal strike by means of the Soviet Union's intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Perhaps all this should be regarded as a fantastic nightmare, or as a psychological diversion which does not have any real basis? Unfortunately, it isn't that. No one would devote such substantial appropriations to a fantastic idea. Meanwhile, up to 10 billion dollars of the U.S. national budget is designated for the military space program. And it is impossible to assess the quality of such a simple propaganda step as the creation of the U.S. of the special military space command.

It should be said that the United States has already, more than once, used space technology in the interest of military operations. They provided England with space reconnaissance data during the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, and they transmitted such data to Israel, also, during its aggressive war against the Arab countries.

Thus, the militarization of space is a real and highly serious danger. The spread of weapons into the boundless reaches of space would make agreements on the limitation and reduction of armaments even more difficult, since, as American specialists have already noted, the control over disarmament in space is extremely complicated, if even possible. Considering all this, delegations of almost a hundred governments, taking part in the United Nations Vienna Conference on Space in 1982, decisively demanded the adoption of urgent measures to prevent the spread of the arms race into outer space. This opinion is expressed unambiguously in resolutions adopted at all the recent sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The attention of the participants of the recently adjourned 38th session of the General Assembly was concentrated on measures for eliminating the threat of nuclear war. From this point of view, important Soviet initiatives were examined, directed toward the prevention of the militarization of space. As is well known, in 1981 the Soviet government introduced in the United Nations a draft of an agreement on the prohibition of placing weapons of any kind in space. This year it went even further and introduced in the United Nations a draft of an agreement to prohibit the use of force in space and from space in relationship to Earth. Both these proposals received wide support in the United Nations. It could not be otherwise, for the single goal of these steps made by our country is that of averting an arms race in outer space and at the same time decreasing the danger of the threat to humanity of a nuclear war. Its desire is to make a contribution toward attaining the goal, whereby research and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would remain exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union proposes urgently that a complete prohibition of experimentation or deployment in space of any space-based weapon for striking objects on Earth, in the air or in space itself be agreed upon. The draft of the agreement introduced by the USSR provides a radical solution to the question of an antisatellite weapon--the complete refusal of nations to create anti-satellite systems and the liquidation of those which already exist. In addition, the prohibition of experimentation and use for military purposes of piloted space ships is proposed; they should be used entirely for solving the diverse scientific, technological and economic problems.

At the General Assembly session fiery and sharp debates centered around this question. Opponents of disarmament do not yield their positions lightly. They try to muddle the question, to prevent a new step toward ensuring a peaceful and tranquil life. But they constitute a clear minority today. Space can and should be peaceful, and only peaceful.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### OPEC: ROOTS OF DISAGREEMENTS

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 22-26

[Article by R. Andreyev]

[Text] The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Nations (OPEC) was established in 1960. After the first decade of its existence, when its members gained difficult experience in joint actions on the market, the experience of countering the oil monopolies which were endeavoring to drive down the prices for liquid fuel OPEC under the conditions of the energy crisis in the 1970's became a powerful anti-imperialist cartel. It has won monopolistic positions in the sphere of the output and exporting of oil and twice--in 1973-1974 and 1979-1980--sharply increased the prices for its products. This brought about significant changes in the reproduction mechanism of the entire world economy. As is known, oil which in 1979 comprised up to 20 percent of the value of international trade still serves as a source of one-half of the energy consumed in the world. For this reason, having increased by 6-fold, in our estimate, the actual (not counting inflation) prices for oil, OPEC has caused irreversible shifts in the entire system of price proportions. During both outbreaks of the energy crisis, precisely OPEC decided the basic conditions for fuel trade. The organization was able generally to live through the economic crisis of 1974-1975 with immunity and more than compensated for the losses in the subsequent phase of the rise.

However, the economic crisis of 1980-1983 has caused serious harm to OPEC. The drop in business activity in the capitalist world, the increase in idle capacity in industry and transportation, effective energy-saving measures, the broader use of coal and gas, increased output in nations which are not members of OPEC (Mexico, Great Britain and Norway) and, finally, the special "anti-OPEC" policy of the group of leading Western powers involving the establishing of regular strategic and above-standard commercial supplies of liquid fuel, political pressure in the aim of splitting OPEC and the machinations of the members of the International Oil Cartel (the so-called "seven sisters" or the giant multinational oil concerns)--all of this has led to a decline in the role of OPEC on the market and to a reduction in oil prices.

Over the 1979-1982 period, oil production in the OPEC countries declined from 1,542,000,000 tons to 922,000,000 tons or by almost two-fifths; their share on the capitalist market declined from 64 to 49 percent and the proportional amount in exports from 95 to 72 percent. The official selling price of light Arabian



crude which is the world standard in March 1983 was dropped from 34 dollars a barrel to 29 dollars, or by 15 percent (in 1980, on the "spot market" in Rotterdam, where commodities are bought and sold for cash and not under long-term agreements, the price reached 45 dollars a barrel). The income of the OPEC members dropped from 272 billion dollars in 1980 to 205 billion in 1982 when, for the first time in the history of OPEC, the balance of its aggregate balance of payment for current operations became negative (-18 billion dollars) in comparison with the 115 billion dollars of the positive balance in 1980. From an exporter of capital OPEC was turned into a borrower. The external debts of the group rose up to 106 billion dollars. Even in the Arabian oil monarchies, including Saudi Arabia, expenditures exceeded income and they virtually ceased exporting loan capital to the world credit markets.

The steep drops on the world oil market and respectively in the fate of OPEC could not help but tell also in the relations of its members. Certainly the commercial course conducted by OPEC on the market was a compromise between their very different and at times contradictory interests. When the market was moving upwards and it was a seller's market, joint coordinated actions prevailed in the policy of the OPEC members, particularly as the possibilities for increasing output for each member and increasing the prices for all were virtually unlimited. But under the conditions of a relative surplus supply of oil, when individual actions had to be coordinated for reducing the output level and prices in order to maintain the leading positions of OPEC on the market, the differences between the members of the cartel of the developing countries emerged and became sharply exacerbated.

During this time it was particularly clear that OPEC brought together nations which differed sharply in terms of their oil potential, size of territory and population, socioeconomic structure, political regime and state system and orientation of social development (see the table).

In terms of proven oil reserves there is a super-giant, Saudi Arabia, which holds first place in the capitalist world; there are the giants of Kuwait (second place), Iran, Iraq, the OAE (fourth-sixth places), countries with major reserves of Libya, Venezuela, Nigeria, Indonesia and countries with small reserves (less than a billion tons) of Qatar, Equador and Gabon. In terms of the amount of oil output, one can also differentiate the super-giant of Saudi Arabia (first place), nations with a large output (over 100 million tons) with Venezuela, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria and Libya, although presently output in each of these temporarily does not reach the designated level, and nations with a small output (under 100 million tons) including Indonesia, the OAE, Algeria, Qatar, Equador and Gabon.

The territorially large states of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iran and Libya are in the same organization with medium-sized members of Venezuela, Nigeria and Iraq as well as such small countries as the oil emirates of the Persian Gulf. One of the most populous nations of the world, Indonesia, and Nigeria which is also among the first "ten" for this indicator work in the same cartel with countries the population of which is comparatively small or even insignificant.

Basic Characteristics of OPEC Member Nations

Country	Proven Oil Reserves in 1982 (million tons)	Oil Output (million tons)		Territory (1,000 km <sup>2</sup> )	1980 Population (million persons)	1980 GNP (billion dollars)	Per Capita 1980 GNP (dollars)	1980 Balance of Trade (billion dollars)
		1979	1982					
Algeria	1,232	53	32	2,382	19.8	40.6	2,051	1.9**
Venezuela	3,069	124	100	916	13.9	58.5	4,209	7.4
Gabon	63	11	7	268	0.6	9.6	5,667	1.1
Indonesia	1,300	78	65	1,904	142.2	63.2	445	13.5
Iraq	5,501	168	48	438	13.1	39.7	3,030	13.4
Iran	7,504	263*	98	1,648	38.1	74.5	1,955	29.2**
Qatar	452	25	16	11	0.2	5.6	24,459	4.3***
Kuwait	8,846	126	42	18	1.4	26.7	19,071	12.7
Libya	2,823	101	55	1,760	3.0	33.8	11,267	13.8
Nigeria	2,260	115	64	924	84.8	71.8	833	4.3
United Arab Emirates	4,199	89	60	84	0.8	20.8	26,718	11.3
Saudi Arabia	22,131	476	325	2,150	8.4	117.6	14,090	69.4
Equador	185	11	10	281	8.4	10.1	1,202	0.1

\* 1978.

\*\* In 1971-1973, 1975, 1977-1979, a negative balance.

\*\*\* 1978, a negative balance.

In terms of the volume of the GNP, again in front is the super-giant of Saudi Arabia and behind it at a respectful distance come Iran, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela and Algeria and then all the rest. However, the per capita GNP indicator radically alters this picture. In first place are the super-rich small countries of the OAE, Qatar and Kuwait. Even Saudi Arabia and Libya are noticeably behind these three members of their subgroup where the per capita GNP is higher than anywhere else in the world. Also among the well-off countries are Gabon, Venezuela, Iran, Iraq, Equador and Algeria. Nigeria and Indonesia are in the inferior subgroup, although in terms of the per capita income level they significantly surpass the average indicator for all the developing countries taken together.

In terms of the size of the favorable balance of trade, Saudi Arabia is in the lead followed in the second echelon by Libya, Indonesia, Iraq (prior to the war), Kuwait and the OAE (countries with a traditionally favorable balance). Then comes a subgroup with a variable balance of trade including Algeria, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela, Gabon and Equador where during periods of a poor oil market a negative balance appears.

The monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula and Libya are major exporters of capital with Iran and Iraq doing this prior to their armed conflict, while Algeria is around 20 billion dollars in debt. Indonesia, Nigeria, Venezuela, Equador and now Iraq are placing loans.

The highest level of general economic development is found in Venezuela, Algeria, Iran and Iraq, where machine building exists and is growing; in the Arabian monarchies, Nigeria, Indonesia, Libya and Equador the manufacturing industry is limited to enterprises of the light and food sectors, to plants producing oil products and petrochemicals, ferrous and nonferrous metals and ship repairs; in this sense Gabon is the most backward.

While in the oil monarchies pre-capitalist economic structures are quickly declining, while in a majority of the relatively backward OPEC countries, particularly in Nigeria and Indonesia, the dualistic economic structure, in particular, is reflected in the existence of a mass of declining traditional trades, a high level of pauperism and impoverishment. With the exception of the same Arabian monarchies (and to a certain degree Libya) the OPEC members are greatly in need of increasing their oil income to finance extensive and often ambitious economic development programs designed to provide a "decisive leap" while these countries still have exportable oil resources and demand for oil remains high.

On the sociopolitical level, the contrasts within OPEC are no less striking. Here are represented feudal monarchies which are undergoing a rapid capitalist transformation of the base, bourgeois republics with relatively developed national private capital (Venezuela, Indonesia, Nigeria and Equador) and those where local capitalism is just beginning to develop (Gabon), and countries in the stage of a national-democratic revolution (Algeria, Libya and Iraq). Hence the very great differences also in the foreign policy of the OPEC members.

In synthesizing all the above-given indicators, the following can be pointed out. With the exception of a few countries with national-democratic regimes, the conservative pro-Western monarchies and bourgeois republics possess the greatest oil potential and the largest oil output. The Arabian monarchies have the highest income. Saudi Arabia which is responsible for two-fifths of the reserves and output of oil within OPEC has the greatest income, foreign exchange reserves and overseas assets. This has made it possible to it recently to often have a decisive influence on the policy of this organization. This has also been one of the other sides of OPEC successes in its previous activities.

Because of the enumerated fundamental differences as well as other factors of both an economic and political, long-term and short-term nature, within OPEC two groups of states have formed and their economic and political interests seem almost polar with the "radicals" (Algeria, Libya and Iran) and the "conservatives" (Saudi Arabia, the OAE and Qatar).

The anti-imperialist course of the members of the first group has been expressed in the decisive struggle against "oil neocolonialism," in the nationalizing of the foreign oil concessions as well as in a desire to achieve the maximum possible rise in oil prices. Algeria which has comparatively meager oil reserves has been objectively interested in high prices as these can provide it with the income needed for the success of an extensive industrialization program and for repaying the enormous debts. Libya which has decided to reduce oil output in order to avoid the rapid depletion of its reserves also feels that the optimum variation is to maintain a high price level. Iraq has

endeavored to increase income from its oil by both means, that is, by increasing output and raising prices. Iran under the Shah conducted an analogous oil policy for financing ambitious development plans and for maintaining and re-equipping an enormous army. The new leaders of the nation, having cut back on the armed forces, have decided to reduce oil output. In the course of the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict, output has dropped sharply in both countries which now are in desperate need for funds to rebuild the destroyed facilities and maintain the consumption level. For this reason, they are in favor of increasing the oil prices. In truth, Iran, in endeavoring to ensure a market for its oil under the conditions of the weak market in 1982, resorted to reducing prices and this undermined their general structure set by OPEC.

The "conservatives" headed by Saudi Arabia have always preferred compromises with the foreign oil monopolies. They have rejected nationalization as fundamentally unacceptable, having initiated a gradual, step-by-step buy-out of the concession companies in maintaining various privileges for the latter. Under the influence of the successes of the radical OPEC wing, all the monarchies ultimately were forced to buy out this capital, with Saudi Arabia being the last, in 1980. However, the former concessionaires are still playing the role of contract operators in the state companies in managing the oil industry from exploration to exports. They also purchase up to one-half and, in Saudi Arabia, up to 80 percent of the exported oil with a rebate equal to an average of 22 cents per barrel. In Saudi Arabia the oil refinery at Ras-Tannurah and the Trans-Arabian Pipeline belong completely to ARAMCO, while in Bahrain a portion of the capital of an oil refinery and in Abu-Dhabi a part of the capital of a production company are in the hands of the Western monopolies.

The enormous oil reserves, the high level of its output and export, the large assets in the capitalist centers and close ties with the United States and other imperialist states--all of this has caused a desire of the ruling circles in the "conservative" OPEC states to defend a moderate increase in oil prices in complete accord with the interests of the West. The oil monarchies are afraid that a too strong increase in the price of liquid fuel will fan inflation and this would quickly devalue their overseas holdings. Moreover, the oil income of the Arabian monarchies is presently such that it cannot be rationally utilized for the purposes of economic development. For this reason, these monarchies have no acute need to increase their foreign exchange earnings.

Kuwait has pursued a somewhat unique tactic. Its course in relation to the foreign oil monopolies as a whole has been identical to that of the other monarchies. At the same time, not desiring to come into conflict with its powerful neighbors--Iraq and Iran--and in conducting a traditional and if possible balanced policy "between" these countries and Saudi Arabia, the court of the emir at the same time has occasionally sided with the group of "radicals" for a rapid increase in oil prices.

The remaining OPEC members, as a rule, have favored a certain middle line and have rarely been the first to propose setting one or another price level. In truth, Nigeria recently has sided more and more with the "radicals," for the economic crisis has led to a sharp decline in the output of Nigerian oil and in the prices for it.



The contradictions between the various courses of oil policy permeate the entire history of OPEC. One might recall just the basic turning points in these differences in addition to the ones pointed out above. During the Arab-Israeli War in October 1973, Iran proposed the nationalization of all the property of the foreign oil monopolies located on the territory of the Arab exporting states. This would have been a very strong and potentially irreversible strike against imperialism in the region. But under the pressure of Saudi Arabia, it was decided to restrict oil output and embargo deliveries to the Israeli allies. Under the conditions of the Arab "oil war" against the West which lasted around 6 months, OPEC succeeded in sharply increasing fuel prices (with the Western oil monopolies standing to gain from this as they more than compensated for their outlays at the expense of the end consumers). The main official goal of withdrawing Israeli troops from occupied territories was not achieved by the embargo and it was lifted, however Saudi Arabia gained much political capital from these events, portraying itself as a pioneer of anti-imperialist actions.

In 1975-1977, Saudi Arabia, under U.S. pressure, repeatedly thwarted the attempts of the radical OPEC wing to increase oil prices and in subsequent years checked their growth rate, regularly setting its price below the level agreed upon by the absolute majority of members. In 1979-1980, it made up the oil shortage which had developed because of the decline in output in Iran and then in Iraq caused by the military conflict of the two countries. In 1980, when the surplus of supply over demand was clearly apparent, Saudi Arabia continued to "flood" the market with oil, thereby harming the positions of the "radical" group. Just in the autumn of 1981, Riyadh agreed to increase its price to the general level under the condition that it would be kept for all of 1982, regardless of the continuing inflation. Since the lion's share of Saudi Arabian oil was purchased by the shareholders of ARAMCO, the four largest American monopolies, there was no doubt that they squeezed out many billions of dollars (a precise calculation is very hard to make) by buying the oil at a relatively low price and reselling it at a higher one or in marketing the oil products with smaller production outlays. Here the shareholders of ARAMCO obtained their superprofits chiefly from the non-American consumer, as they market the basic amount of Saudi Arabian oil outside the United States.

Precisely Saudi oil provides the American oil capital with the greatest income outside the United States and Washington gains important levers for influencing its imperialist rival allies in such a key sphere as energy. In this also are rooted the motives which the ruling circles of the United States have followed vis-a-vis Saudi Arabia. If one considers the investments of Saudi capital in the United States and in American banks in Western Europe (over 100 billion dollars in 1981) and the deliveries of an enormous amount of American weapons to Riyadh (this strengthens the balance of payment of the United States and the exchange rate of the dollar) as well as the statements by Saudi leaders on the inadmissibility of a second oil embargo against the West, it becomes clear why Washington has repeatedly and very seriously warned that it is ready to use military means to suppress any attempt to overthrow the regime existing in Saudi Arabia or to alter its oil policy.

At the same time, Saudi Arabia in no way desires to dump OPEC and remain isolated with imperialism, as in this instance the interests of its ruling circles,

primarily in the oil sphere, would be mercilessly impaired. With the help of OPEC, Riyadh finds it easier to gain various concessions from the United States and the West as a whole.

Acting energetically initially against the unjustified, in its opinion, increase in oil prices, Saudi Arabia then for a long time opposed a reduction, not wanting to part with its income. Particularly acute differences between the OPEC members broke out in 1982 and at the start of 1983. In March 1982, it was decided to reduce overall output to 875 million tons per year and establish output quotas for a number of the OPEC members, including (in million tons) 75 for Venezuela, 65 each for Indonesia and Nigeria, 60 each for Iran and Iraq, 50 for the OAE, 32 for Kuwait, 37.5 for Libya and 32.5 for Algeria. Saudi Arabia refused to assume an official obligation but promised to voluntarily reduce output to 350 million tons, that is, to sacrifice 20 percent of its output (in comparison with the level of the good year for OPEC of 1979). At the same time, Nigeria was to reduce it by 40 percent, Iran by 50 percent, and Libya by almost 3-fold. Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia, Iran and Iraq began to acutely lack income from oil to carry out the adopted socioeconomic development plans and programs while the last two also lacked money for financing the unabating military conflict.

In the summer and autumn of 1982, certain OPEC members in searching for a way out of their financial difficulties began to increase their oil output above the established quotas. Thus, in November, Iran brought it to a level of 150 million tons per year, Venezuela was producing 115 million tons, Libya 100 and Nigeria 70. A number of the member nations resorted to overt or covert price cutting for exported oil. Iran reduced prices to 32-32.5 dollars per barrel while Venezuela and Libya sold individual batches of liquid fuel with rebates of 5-6 dollars. Nigeria, having formally kept the previous price, reduced by 5 percent the taxes on foreign companies participating in the joint oil production firms along with the state. In November, Indonesia also cut its price. More and more frequently the OPEC members began to sell oil with deferred payment for 6-9 months and this also amounted to a sizable rebate.

By force of circumstances, Saudi Arabia, which stubbornly had not reduced its price, was forced to reduce output in 1982 to 250 million tons. This weakened its recently dominant position in OPEC.

Iran, with support from Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Indonesia and Algeria, at the Vienna OPEC Conference in December 1982 demanded a revision of the output quotas. Tehran set its quota on the level of the current daily output (in annual figures, 160 million tons) and proposed that the Saudi quota be reduced to 250 million tons. In other words, the Iranians want to restore and even somewhat surpass that oil output level which they had in 1979, the first year after the revolution (prior to this it had varied around 250 million tons while later, as a consequence of the military conflict with Iraq, it dropped to 60 million tons).

First, in setting the quota, Tehran proposed that four criteria be followed: the size of the population, the size of the oil reserves, the historically determined output level and the socioeconomic needs of the nation. Venezuela also sided with the Iranian initiative. A similar criterion had been discussed

at OPEC previously, but agreement had not been reached on it. Obviously, the Iranian proposal is aimed at strengthening its positions on the world market, primarily at the expense of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Emirates.

In terms of the first and fourth criteria, these monarchies are behind virtually all the remaining OPEC members and for the entire range, behind Iran. As a consequence of their opposition, an agreement was not approved on the quotas. The only thing they were able to agree on was for a rise in the overall output level up to 925 million tons a year.

In assessing the Iranian-Saudi clash, it is also important to consider such important factors as the traditional rivalry of the two nations for hegemony in the Persian Gulf Zone, the conflict between Iraq to which Saudi Arabia has given extensive financial aid, and Iran, which, in its opinion, is endeavoring to spread a Shiite revolution into the Sunni Arabian Peninsula.

After the Vienna Conference, a very dangerous situation developed where each of the OPEC members began to act at its own fear and risk. Soon after the example of Great Britain and then Norway which reduced the prices for their oil, Nigeria was forced to follow suit as it exports oil of analogous quality and it would have needed to break an actual blockade by the oil monopolies. In endeavoring to force Saudi petroleum from the market, Iran reduced its price to a very low level. Within OPEC a dangerous and uncontrollable "price war" began. The American monopolies which, in purchasing the basic share of oil from Saudi Arabia, were in a losing situation on the market and demanded that Riyadh also reduce the price. The Arabian monarchies which were members of the Council for Collaboration of the Gulf Arab Nations threatened to engage in dumping, if an agreement was not reached on joint actions.

In endeavoring to seek out a solution, the OPEC members held consultations with Mexico and Great Britain but these, however, produced virtually nothing. A situation developed which threatened the vital interests of each of the OPEC nations. This forced all of them to seek out a compromise and the two main opponents--Iran and Saudi Arabia--to find a common language at least for a time.

At the 67th Extraordinary OPEC Conference held in March 1983 in London, a decision was taken to reduce the official price for the standard crude, to leave in force the current rebates and surcharges on the prices depending upon the quality of the crude and the geographic remoteness of the supplier from the purchaser, to set the total amount of output again at 875 million tons per year and somewhat increase the approved quotas as follows: 120 million tons a year for Iran, 84 million for Venezuela, 43 million for Kuwait, 55 million for Libya and 37 million for Algeria. Saudi Arabia again pre-empted the right to determine output in such a manner that the total amount was not exceeded. After this conference signs of a revival of business activity appeared in the world capitalist economy and oil prices as a whole were stabilized.

Of course, the compromise reached in London could scarcely be considered final. It is still necessary to approve new quotas when the phase of an upswing in the economic cycle during the first half of the 1980's will occur as well as after the conclusion of the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict. The oil policy of

the "outsiders," primarily Mexico and Great Britain, has introduced an element of ambiguity. The general rates, scale and degree of synchronizing in the next economic upswing and its impact on the demand and prices for oil as yet are not clear. Will OPEC prefer to achieve an increase in foreign exchange earnings from oil by holding back output and increasing prices or by a simple increase in output? How will the traditional rivalry between the "radicals" and "conservatives" develop? It is hard to say.

One thing is clear. Regardless of the sharp differences and even the contradictions between its members on substantially important questions, OPEC has been able to persist under the most disadvantageous conditions for it. Ultimately, none of the member nations has wanted to bring these contradictions to the point of splitting and destroying OPEC in order not to again remain isolated with oil imperialism. The hopes of the West for a "paralysis" or for the demise of OPEC have not come about. The objective factors which determine the centripetal forces within it have been stronger than those which operate in the opposite, centrifugal direction. The organization remains an important and active instrument in the anti-imperialist struggle.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### SYRIAN INDUSTRIALIZATION: ACHIEVEMENTS, PROSPECTS

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 27-30

[Article by A. Melikyan]

[Text] Syria is among those developing countries which after the winning of political independence were forced to defend their state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national democratic path of development in an acute struggle against imperialism and its allies. For a long time, it has resisted Israeli expansion which has already led to the occupation of a part of its territory, the Golan Heights and has been exposed to strong pressure from the United States and Israel which have set the goal of overthrowing its revolutionary democratic regime, force Syria to break the ties of friendship and all-round collaboration with the Soviet Union and the progressive Arab states, to sign with Israel a Camp David sort of one-sided agreement and restore the dominance of the foreign monopolies in the nation.

The difficult situation in which Syria finds itself has forced it to divert enormous amounts of money and a large portion of the labor resources to strengthening its capability. This has been a serious limiting factor on the industrialization of the country which is not very rich anyway in minerals. This, in turn, has reduced the opportunities for accumulating capital and has not favored an influx of investments into industry.

At the same time, Syria does have positive factors which contribute to economic development. It possesses definite oil and phosphate reserves, large water resources, it is advantageously positioned between the rich oil states of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean, it has not suffered from a "demographic explosion" and its population has ancient skills in the area of commerce, trades, light and food industries. The literacy level is comparatively high and the per capita GDP [gross domestic product] is over 1,600 dollars. Under the leadership of the ruling Baath Party, the nation has carried out general democratic transformations, the positions of large landowners and capitalists have been undermined and a socialist orientation has been proclaimed. Syria receives significant economic and political aid from the Soviet Union and is linked with it by a treaty of friendship and collaboration. It also receives subsidies from a number of the Arab oil-exporting countries. It has virtually no debts to the capitalist states.

The objective conditions existing in the nation have determined an industrialization strategy which provides primarily for the extraction and processing of minerals, the further development of the traditional sectors of the light and food industries partially oriented at exports as well as the setting up of import-substituting enterprises to produce metal products, building materials and consumer durables. Precisely these areas are also characteristic for the industrial development policy chosen by the Baath Party.

Regardless of all the difficulties, Syria has achieved noticeable successes in this area. Since the mid-1950's, the nation has carried out medium-term planning (at present efforts are being made to carry out the Fifth Five-Year Plan). Over the 15 years since the Baath Party came to power--from 1963 through 1977--the value of fixed capital (in fixed prices) quadrupled, national income increased by 2.5-fold and industrial product doubled.

To a significant degree these Syrian advances have been due to the establishing and rapid strengthening of the state sector. This has assumed the main responsibility for economic development and primarily for industrialization. This sector produces 46 percent of the GDP (in industry, 86 percent), encompassing all heavy industry, the financial system, rail and air transport.

A number of large state companies is managed directly by the Council of Ministers, others are managed by the economic ministries, while on the level of individual enterprises, directors are in charge and these are appointed by the appropriate ministers. Under the enterprise administration, bodies of worker self-management are established and these are charged, in particular, with the questions of organizing labor.

Within the state sector, such new sectors have also been established as the oil producing the oil refining industry, the mining of phosphates, the production of mineral fertilizers, machine building and so forth. The industrial infrastructure is developing and experience has been acquired in introducing modern production methods. Present-day Syria has gone very far from the colonial economic structure which it had after the actual gaining of independence in 1946.

In the 1970's, the young oil producing sector became the most important from the viewpoint of foreign exchange earnings from exports (over one-half). Oil production, with the established reserves comprising around 300 million tons, started in Syria in 1968, and, in growing constantly, reached 10 million tons in 1976. With the aid of Soviet specialists the nation has discovered 25 oil and gas deposits of which six (oil ones) have been put into industrial operation. In Homs and Baniyas there are two oil refineries with a total capacity of approximately 11 million tons a year (the second of them is the largest industrial enterprise in Syria, employing around 3,000 persons).

However, the decline in oil output in recent years to approximately 8.5 million tons due to the absence of a significant increase in resources coinciding with a sharp rise in domestic consumption can, in the estimates of the national planning bodies, by the middle of the 1980's turn the nation from a net oil exporter into a net importer.

In endeavoring to diversify national exports, the Syrian government in the 1970's paid significant attention to phosphate mining in the aim of bringing it by 1985 up to 5 million tons. This will make it possible to increase both exports as well as the use of this raw material by industry for producing mineral fertilizers. At the end of 1981, two large plants went into operation. These were the triple superphosphate plant and the ammonia carbamide plant in Homs. The total cost of their construction has surpassed 2 billion Syrian pounds.

The traditional industrial sectors such as textiles, food as well as cement have also been developed. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) alone, 10 new cotton-spinning enterprises and 4 large sugar refineries with a cost of 50 million dollars each were built in various Syrian cities.

In the course of industrialization, the overall technological level of production has been increased. Advanced methods for producing paper out of straw are employed at the paper combine Dayr az Zawr and this is one of the most advanced in the world among such enterprises. Another example is the cement plant in Tartus with a capacity of 2.2 million tons of product a year and it is the largest in the Near East.

Industrialization has also been accompanied by positive social changes. A modern factory proletariat has grown up, its concentration at large enterprises has been strengthened and the share of hereditary workers has increased with an ever-larger number having a secondary technical education. Rather numerous personnel of the technical intelligentsia and management specialists have been trained. The standard of living of employees in the 1970's rose in comparison with the previous decade.

Along with this in the process of Syrian industrialization definite problems and difficulties have arisen. The Syrian press and official circles have spoken self-critically about them.

Table 1

Industrial Production Dynamics in Syria  
(1975 = 100)

Sectors \ Years	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Industry as a whole	109	106	115	116	130
Extracting industry	103	95	95	95	92
Manufacturing industry	112	121	123	124	146
Including:					
Food	117	114	125	119	134
Textile	106	100	107	102	103
Woodworking	107	143	131	109	125
Paper and printing	129	173	191	180	221
Chemical and oil refining	110	131	157	183	275
Metalworking and machine building	110	121	128	152	217

Calculated from "Statistical Abstract" (Damascus) for 1979, 1980 and 1981.

Regardless of the stable growth of industrial product (see Table 1), there has been a certain decline of its share in national income (in 1975, 19.7 percent, in 1978, 18 percent and in 1980, 15.5 percent). This process has occurred within the context of an overall trend for an increased share of the nonproduction sphere and a reduced share of material production in national income brought about by the policy of stimulating consumption (by the subsidizing of imports and prices on the domestic market) from external financial sources, primarily the aid from the Arab oil-exporting countries.

While the average annual increase rate of capital investments into the state industrial sector during the Fourth Five-Year Plan was 30 percent, the average growth rate of industrial production did not surpass 3 percent (in fixed prices). According to our estimates, since 1975 the indicator of growth capital intensiveness<sup>1</sup> has not only not been less than one, but as a whole has increased (from 0.66 in 1975 up to 1.52 in 1980). Such a situation reflects the high capital intensiveness of a number of projects under construction and not always the high profitability of operating enterprises.

The necessity of spending significant foreign exchange on strengthening national defense capability when confronted by Israeli aggression has not permitted Syria to halt the increased deficit in the balance of trade. From 1973 through 1981, this has increased by more than 10-fold rising from 1 to 11.5 billion Syrian pounds and comprising more than 40 percent of the total Syrian foreign trade turnover. Here the covering of imports by exports as a whole for industry has declined from 78 percent in 1974 to 50 percent in 1980.

The difficulties and problems of Syrian industrialization, in being typical (aside from the above-mentioned specific circumstances) for many developing countries, are to be explained by the shortage of skilled personnel (all the more as a significant portion of them prefers to work in the rich oil exporting nations), by failures in the functioning of the management mechanism, and by the still insufficient development of the very industrial structure, primarily manufacturing, for the limited opportunities for accumulation and the constant threat of Israeli aggression impede the full-scale development of the heavy industry sectors. In terms of their share in the manufacturing industry (21.7 percent), Syria lags greatly behind the developed industrial nations. Metallurgy and machine building are as yet responsible for only approximately 10 percent of the net product of its manufacturing industry, while in the developed capitalist nations this indicator in 1970 was close to 40 percent.

From Table 2 it can be seen that over 60 percent of the net product in the manufacturing industry comes from the food and textile sectors. The growth of the proportional amount of the former is explained by the sharp increase in domestic consumption of processed agricultural products and by the completion of new enterprises with a rather high production level producing canned vegetables, fruit juices, dried fruits and vegetables as well as macaroni products.

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<sup>1</sup>Growth capital intensiveness is determined by correlating the gross capital investment rate with the average annual growth rate of the GDP or GNP.



Table 2

Structure of Net Product in the Syrian  
Manufacturing Industry in 1970-1985

Sectors \ Year	1970	1978	1980	1985 (plan)
Food	11.4	25.3	35.4	21.3
Textile	59.9	42.1	27.4	21.3
Woodworking	7.7	7.0	12.2	10.9
Paper and printing	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.9
Chemical and oil refining	7.3	6.3	4.7	26.2
Metallurgy	--	1.2	1.6	1.2
Metalworking and machine building	9.5	12.3	8.8	6.9
Other	2.9	4.4	9.3	10.3
T o t a l	100	100	100	100

Sources: T. Ismail, "Experience of Industrialization in Syria," Damascus, 1980, p 19; "The Fifth Five-Year Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SAR" (in Arabic).

The predominant development of consumer goods production has led to excessive "horizontal diversification," that is, to the broadening of the assortment of produced goods. With the relative narrowness of the domestic market, the volume of demand for individual types of end product is significantly less than the optimum capacity of the corresponding sectors. For example, just the one plant located in Latakia and producing electric transformers and electric motors for washing machines exceeds the nation's demand. Certain new enterprises at times experience difficulties in selling their products, they often have a shortage of working capital and a portion of the production capacity stands idle. As an average the load factor in the manufacturing industry of Syria in the mid-1970's was 50 percent. All of this, of course, reduces industrial profitability as a whole.

Another negative result from the predominant increase in the output of consumer goods has been the high proportional amount of the imported component in the value of produced product. At the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, the share of surplus value (the ratio of net product to gross product) in the private sector was 44 percent as a whole for the manufacturing industry. As for the state sector, this indicator equaled 28 percent in the chemical industry, 35 in metallurgy and 52 in machine building. Some 70-75 percent of the value of the refrigerators, electric and gas stoves produced under foreign licenses goes for imported parts. Such a large share of the import component, or, conversely, the small share of surplus value) shows that the establishing of sectors where the end product should replace imports has not been accompanied by the developing of production for the corresponding product of intermediate demand. This has necessitated a sharp increase in the imports of

intermediate demand goods (their share in the total volume of imports has risen from 49 percent in 1976 up to 63 percent in 1980). This largely explains the aggravating of the problem of the balance of trade deficit.

At the same time, a significant portion of the product where the import component prevails in the value is exported. Over a rather long time this has led, on the one hand, to the useless expenditure of foreign exchange for the national economy as a whole and, on the other, to the paying of subsidies to the private sector for actual re-exports. In 1981, the government established a new procedure for paying for imports by the compulsory purchasing of foreign exchange by the private importers from the Syrian Commercial Bank at a parallel (close to market) exchange rate, having particularly stipulated that it will confiscate a large portion of the receipts from the exporting of goods with a predominant import component, exchanging the currency at the official rate (that is, cheaper). This should exclude the foreign exchange losses in exports. Measures have also been taken to restrict the trade activities of the private sector in the so-called "free zones" of Syria. These have actually become transshipping points for re-export trade.

In examining the reasons for the difficulties of Syrian industrialization, one must not ignore the responsibility born by the private sector for the forming of structural disproportions in the nation's manufacturing industry. In the drive for high profits, the private entrepreneurs have been reluctant to invest funds into the development of the material production sectors. The chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers A. R. Kasm has given the following data: the private sector spends 30-fold on imports and invests 20-fold more money into real estate than in industry.

The Baath Party and the national government have made a significant effort to overcome the "bottlenecks" in the economy, including in industry, and to increase the effectiveness and profitability of the enterprises. These efforts received a new impetus in the course of the revision of priorities commenced at the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's and also in the context of working out the Fifth Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985.

The revision of economic policy has been brought about by the desire of the Syrian leadership to weaken the dependence of the national economy upon foreign financing sources and to mitigate the negative consequences of such dependence both in the foreign economic sphere as well as in the consumption sphere where the more rapid growth to a significant degree has been related precisely to foreign financing sources. A whole series of measures has been worked out and these should help to increase the internal accumulation rate and eliminate the structural disproportions in industry.

The Syrian leadership feels that under present-day conditions, the key to solving the designated problems lies in the more rapid development of agriculture. In actuality, a sharp increase in agricultural production would make it possible to abandon the annual food imports totaling more than 2 billion Syrian pounds and thereby somewhat level out the balance of payments. This, in turn, would make it possible to free funds for importing industrial raw materials and semifinished products and achieve a higher load factor. On the other hand, an increase in the resources of local agricultural raw materials would provide an

opportunity not only to increase the load factor at the processing enterprises, in particular the sugar refineries, but would also help to increase the exports of more completely processed products and, consequently, to increase industrial efficiency.

In accord with this, in the overall investment structure, the emphasis is being shifted to agricultural development and capital investments are to be redistributed in its favor. While during the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) the share of investments into agriculture was 6.8 percent, in the Fifth Five-Year Plan it will reach almost 17 percent, while the share of industry (not counting electric power and water resources) will decline to 16.7 percent (16.9 billion Syrian pounds) in comparison with 27 percent in 1970-1980. The comparatively meager amounts of investment into industry can be to some degree compensated for only by increased capital investment effectiveness and more efficient functioning of the production apparatus.

The completion of the projects commenced in the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans (50 percent of the investments have been allocated for their completion), the fuller utilization of capacity as well as the rationalizing of the industrial production structure should help to reduce imports and increase the return from industry. For this purpose, an emphasis has been put on its "verticalization," that is, on the development of mutually complimentary, successive production cycles helping to increase the share of the "Syrian component" in the value of the finished products. Thus, while in 1980 the share of surplus value (the "Syrian component") in the value of the tractors produced by the plant in Aleppo did not exceed 15 percent, in 1982, with the completion of a rolling mill, it rose up to 50 percent and subsequently should be brought up to 75 percent.

In light of the "verticalization" of production it will also be beneficial to develop the maximally complete processing of local raw materials including cotton, phosphates and oil. Thus, an increase in the number of cotton spinning spindles by almost double during the years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan will make it possible to process up to 60 percent of the cotton, in comparison with 25-30 percent in 1979.

Of particularly important significance for eliminating the structural disproportions will be the development of metalworking and machine building. This corresponds to the decisions of the regional (Syrian) Baath Conference (December 1979-January 1980) on increasing the production of the means of production, including spare parts. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the production of electric motors, tractors, television sets, metal pipe, cable and wet-cell batteries will be modernized and expanded. There are plans to establish a motor vehicle assembly plant as well as plants producing refrigeration compressors, electric elevators and so forth.

At the same time, the planned expansion of the production of the means of production during the current five-year plan will not lead to a substantial change in the structure of the manufacturing industry (an exception is the increased share of the chemical industry up to 26.2 percent by 1985 in comparison with 4.7 percent in 1980), since the establishing of a series of heavy industry enterprises, in particular ferrous metallurgy, is impeded by a shortage of funds.

Judging from everything, these questions will be resolved in the process of further economic development.

The Soviet Union has and is providing great assistance to Syria in putting an industrial basis beneath its national economy.

The Euphrates hydropower project is a major project in Soviet-Syrian technical and economic collaboration. The Euphrates GES has made it possible to double electric power production in the nation and this in and of itself will serve as a great incentive for the development of the manufacturing industry. Of great socioeconomic importance is the technical and financial aid from the Soviet Union in building the network of power transmission lines with a total length of 2,600 km, particularly if one views this in the context of the program goal set by President H. Assad of electrifying all Syrian villages without exception.

The further development of the Euphrates hydropower project will make it possible to irrigate 640,000 hectares and these will then produce agricultural raw materials for national industry.

The Soviet Union is assisting Syria in establishing an industrial infrastructure, that is, in the building and reconstruction of the railroads, expanding the port of Latakia and building a number of dams and bridges.

In friendly Syria the Soviet contribution to strengthening its defense capability when faced with Israeli expansionism has been highly esteemed. The patriotic forces of the nation realize that the further deepening of all-round Soviet-Syrian collaboration is an important condition for the successful development of the national economy.

As a whole, the experience of Syria (and other developing countries) indicates that the historic task of overcoming technical and economic backwardness can be carried out only by industrialization understood not only as a broadening of the production base directly in industry but also as a means for supplying the entire national economy with machines and equipment. This requires a strengthening of the leading role of the state sector as well as a deepening of the socioeconomic and political changes in the interests of the workers.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### ANGOLAN ECONOMY SUFFERS FROM EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 36-39

[Article by V. Kokorev: "Angola: Luanda Report"]

[Excerpt] The walls of Luanda still bear the traces of the political struggle which developed here, when parties, movements, groups and groupings which had done nothing to win independence for Angola hurried to announce their existence by a poster or simply by oil paint on a marble-faced wall. The intensity of this "slogan war" was so great that even the illiterate people, that is, an absolute majority of the city's inhabitants, endeavored to declare their attitude toward events, by drawing the few letters and figures known to them. The walls of houses and fences were covered with infinite "A, A, A," "B, B, B, B," and "1, 2, 2, 2, 1" which ultimately covered over and eliminated the political slogans.

Among the other very acute problems which had to be resolved by the government of independent Angola which was formed on 11 November 1975 was the maintaining of normal life in the capital. This was a problem complicated by the rapid uncontrolled growth of the urban population: in less than 5 years of independence the number of Luanda inhabitants doubled and began to approach 1.5 million persons. Flooding here were peasants from war-devastated villages, refugees from neighboring countries and merely persons who desired to change their lot at a moment when the lot of the entire people was also changing. How to find jobs for them if they were largely without any specialty and the economy was destroyed, how to provide at least elementary municipal services and, finally, how to provide them with housing and who would put up the housing?

"In Luanda, after the proclamation of independence, there were over 10,000 skilled construction workers," said the director of the largest Angolan national construction company Constroy, Miguel Domingos, "but only individual ones returned to their job. Some left for the army, and others were engaged in private entrepreneurship as in the city so many small shops were abandoned by their owners. Do you have a car? Well then you will surely know that the owner of a car shop earns a little more than me."

The friends of Angola are helping the republic in national reconstruction. For example, workers from the Cuban construction enterprise in Angola have put up several residential developments in the area of the airport. But things are still difficult with housing and the government is creating conditions for

individual construction by granting private individuals plots of land, materials and loans of money. However, illegal construction is still rather widespread and this has been called a "scourge of the city" by the member of the Politburo of the MPLA--Labor Party Central Committee, the Minister of Provincial Coordination Evaristo Domingos (Kimbu) who simultaneously is fulfilling the duties of the commissar of Luanda which has been made a separate province.

While previously the poor districts were settled chiefly by persons who worked in Luanda and did not have enough to become established in one of its "African" quarters, at present these are frequently recently arrived speculators who count on living off the difficulties of fellow citizens. Miguel Domingos who has devoted his leisure time to studying the history of his homeland, said about these:

"You ask what is the relationship between the history of the numerous tribes and states which were here prior to the arrival of the Portuguese and our modern days? Well, this history is a vital one for the African. It has been handed down orally from great-grandfather to grandfather, from grandfather to grandson, from grandson to great-grandson. Incidentally, some traded in slaves, possibly, even their own tribesmen. These persons lived well at the expense of others. And the tribe down through the memory of all generations recalled that he had lived well at the expense of others."

I was able to observe the methods of "illegal" construction in detail from the window of my own apartment. In night, covering the hum of the air conditioner, the entire house was shaken by the rumble of a truck which stopped by the plywood shed directly beneath our windows. In several months the protective panels were removed, disclosing the fine brick walls of an almost completed house. In truth, the two masons who had worked prior to this beneath the cover of the panels had to "lay" for a complete day without stopping in order to more quickly put up a brick fence around the inner courtyard which covered a rather sizable piece of the roadway. They were replaced by a electrician who made an illegal connection to the municipal power network. Then some persons appeared who spent several days digging in the yard.

When the entire family which consisted of a husband, three wives and, evidently, eight children, moved into the house, following the custom they immediately organized a major clean-up. But no one went for water. On the contrary, water was carried in plastic bottles and buckets from the house and abundantly poured on the dense dust. The owner had been able illegally to "cut into" the water line.

According to the estimates of the director of the Water Supply and Sewage Department of the Angolan Ministry of Construction, the Engr Georgi Viera, around a third of the almost 200,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water received by the city waterline over the day does not reach the consumer due to such illegal lines which also do not save the precious water for the city. "In Luanda there is nothing to fight a fire with, or there is a flood because of a negligently left-open tap," he joked sadly.

The city is supplied by two aqueducts which run from the Bengo River flowing 20 km to the north of Luanda. Water flows through one to the Marsal Water Treatment Station which was built in the 1940's and through the second, already purified at the Kifangondo Station which was completed not long before the proclamation of independence, the water goes immediately into the municipal water system.

Capricious history often works in such a manner that small, unnoticed settlements hold in the fate of one or another people a place disproportionate to the size. When one reaches Kifangondo, one is initially amazed that here the decisive battle for Angolan independence could have developed against the bands of the white and black mercenaries of Holden Roberto in November 1975. Today these times are recalled only by the burned out ruins of a house which stood alone on a hill not far from the water pumping station.

The station's director Vasco Lourenso, a man consumed by malaria (the undergrowth along the bank is literally infested with mosquitoes) has long been known far beyond Angola. There were few journalists who visited the nation soon after independence who did not write about him. In the autumn of 1975, during the flight of the Europeans and a portion of the local intelligentsia which has been compared with the biblical "exodus," Vasco, then a simple installer, was the only specialist who did not abandon his post. Probably his small feat would have remained unnoticed if the day had not come when water ceased flowing into Luanda. Now it is even hard for Vasco himself to remember what happened as so much had happened since then. But the people in the city had become alarmed. They decided that the station had been seized by mercenaries. They sent out a patrol which found the installer who was already repairing the malfunction.

To the question of why he remained, Vasco replied: "Imagine a city without water. And what about the people?"

This brought to mind the words of my other Luanda acquaintance, the geologist Mario Brandao:

"In the autumn of 1975, it was not whites or blacks who fled Angola. Frightened people were fleeing. Some feared punishment for the evil deeds perpetrated by them while others feared reprisals from the racist 'black nationalists' from the FLNA and UNITA who were supported by the South African white racists. Believe me, among the persons fleeing were those with skins of all colors. Common to them was the fact that during the time of trial, each was thinking only of himself and did not pass the exam for the right to be called an Angolan.

Here is the fate of yet another Luandan. On the trip to Kifangondo, we were accompanied by the engineer Dili from the National Bridge Building Enterprise. These places are particularly memorable for him. Several kilometers to the north, in clearing mines from the bridge over the Dande River, two of his friends were killed.

Dili himself was born in Soyo. He was 3 years old when his parents fled to Zaire to escape the repression of the Portuguese colonialists. His father did not want to become involved with the butchers from the FNLA and in order to

save his son from compulsory mobilization in this pseudoliberalization organization, he took his 15-year-old Dili further away from the border where he put him in a boarding school under the Jesuit mission. The capable young man was then admitted to the university and he received a diploma of a construction engineer. He held a high position in the administration of one of the Zairian provinces, but, having learned of the appeal of President Agostinho Neto to the Angolan refugees to return home, he abandoned everything and offered his services to the Angolan government.

His work involves not only ordinary production difficulties but also direct danger. Four times his motor vehicle has struck mines in the southern provinces of the nation. Not long before our meeting, he had spent time in a hospital where they removed from his leg bullets received in an ambush at Cuando-Cubango. Did he not regret that he had changed his secure existence in Zaire for a life of hard work?"

"This is the land of my ancestors," he replied as if surprised by such a strange question.

In the West, they write rather frequently about Luanda if only because for many of the Western journalists familiarization with the country is restricted to a visit to its capital. With all the diverse judgments and opinions voiced in these articles, unanimity can be noted on one thing: the city is experiencing difficult times. But few of the journalists reflect on what are the reasons or, to put it more accurately, the sources of these difficulties. Largely they are to be found in the short-sightedness of those social decisions which the colonial administration established in the long-range development plans for Luanda.

Let us compare some figures: 300 and 30. An average inhabitant of the lower town consumes more than 300 liters of water a day while an inhabitant of the suburbs consumes 10-fold less. The former colonial authorities did not want to invest money into building a modern sewage network and as a result of this the attractive city which was built employing the most modern architectural achievements has a primitive system of combined sewage for drainage and household wastes and these are released in an untreated form into the enclosed bay on which stands Luanda.

"Our archives contain many plans for the development of the city utilities," related the director of one of the departments of the Luanda municipality, Georgi Dantes, "and a majority of them were not carried out because the Portuguese did not want to spend money. Moreover, the technical ideas incorporated in these plans were aimed at satisfying the needs of a minority of the population and, of course, have required revision under today's conditions."

The questions of maintaining the municipal economy of Luanda on the proper level are only a portion of those difficulties caused by the undeclared war of South Africa against Angola, with the entire nation experiencing these hardships. The war has caused its basic harm by the fact that it has forced the republic to divert its material and human resources to strengthening its defense capability. But the echoes of the battles in Cunene, Cuando-Cubango and Moxico are not only to be found in the framing of unbuilt buildings which are



reminiscent of the ruins of the ghost towns from the time of World War II. In 1979-1980, South Africa endeavored with the aid of its agents to instigate "dynamite terror" in the Angolan cities. The skillful actions of the state security bodies, supported by the population, made it possible to quickly stop the criminal activities.

Then the racists shifted to direct sabotage. On the night of 30 October 1981, a powerful explosion in the area of the fishing port shook the capital of Angola. A stinking cloud of burning oil hung for several days over the city. South African raiders, having landed from a submarine, blew up the oil product tank farm from the nation's only refinery. Luanda does not forget for an instant the threat of similar aggressive acts.

However, today the Luandans are already thinking about the future of their city. Its center will be the mausoleum of the first Angolan president, Antonio Agostinho Neto, with Parade Square in front of it, the new buildings of the residents of the head of state, the Palace of the People's Power Assembly and the basic ministries which are to be located on the now empty beach to the left of Sao Miguel Fortress.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### SUCCESS OF HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY ASSESSED

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[Article by Laslo Ballai, chief of the department of economic policy of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party: "The Agricultural Policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Solution of the Food Program in the Hungarian People's Republic"]

[Text] A natural consequence of the economic growth of the national economy in all developed countries as the result of the increase of the productivity of national labor and the rapid development of industry is the reduction of the share of agriculture in the productivity of national income. In Hungary the share of production of agriculture and the food industry now comes to 20 percent of the national income. However, this figure does not reflect the true significance of this sector in the life of people: Agriculture and the food industry provide for 45 percent of the total consumption of the population, 25 percent of agricultural production are exported.

The successes in solving the food problem in the Hungarian People's Republic are the result of long and strenuous work by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, which has developed the correct agricultural policy skillfully being put into practice. The fact that we were guided by the Leninist agricultural and cooperative policy, by the experience of the socialist agriculture of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, played an important role. The creative utilization of this experience, with regard to our special characteristics, was and remains a good basis and reliable guarantee of the solution of the projected tasks.

Enormous socio-economic transformations took place as the result of the socialist development of agriculture in Hungary. In analyzing the path traversed, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party of 15 March 1978 stated that during the past two decades a historic change has taken place in the agriculture of Hungary: With the victory of the cooperative movement in this sector, socialist production relations became predominant in the entire national economy and the construction of the foundations of socialism was completed. The necessary conditions for the further successful development of agriculture, the material and spiritual advance of the peasantry, are present. "There has been an acceleration in the process of development of

the productive forces, there has been a change in the class structure. The alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the chief political foundation of our order, received new substance and became stronger, and reinforced the socialist unity of the nation. The fundamental change of productive relations strengthened the socialist features both in the social and in the economic life of Hungary."<sup>1</sup>

It is difficult to overestimate the changes that have taken place in the life of the Hungarian people. In the present article, the author has merely aspired to show in what way the agricultural policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is conducive to the solution of the food program in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The socialist reorganization of the agriculture of Hungary is an enormous victory of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry. This alliance was forged in a struggle which our party conducted in the course of a decade under the motto: "Land, Bread, and Freedom!".

Prior to the liberation of the country in 1945, the class relations in Hungarian agriculture were characterized by the fact that the landlords, large proprietors and other exploiters, constituting 4.8 percent of the population engaged in agriculture, controlled 53.5 percent of all arable land, at the same time when small and medium peasants, i. e., about 60 percent of those engaged in agriculture, had possession of only 46.5 percent of the arable areas. The farm hands and agricultural workers, who had constituted 35 percent of the population employed in agriculture, did not have any land at all. One of the most significant achievements after the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army was the execution of a land reform, which did away with the existing social injustice. Land was given to those who cultivated it. As a result of the reform, 3.2 million hectares of land were confiscated from 75,000 average and large landowners and distributed among 642,000 peasants without land or with little land. State farms were formed on part of the confiscated land. As a result of the land reform, 88 percent of the arable areas of the country turned out to be in the possession of small and average peasants. The realization of the reform revealed the limited character of small peasant production.

The years 1949-1949 were an important stage in the history of Hungary: As the result of a political struggle, power finally came to rest in the hands of the working class. Its party saw at this time that collectivization on the basis of the Leninist principles of gradualness, voluntariness, and material support can be realized only in the future.

The counterrevolutionary revolt of 1956 showed that the peasantry, in spite of the errors admitted in agricultural policy (the hasty creation of cooperatives with the use of administrative methods), did not come out on the side of the enemies of People's Hungary, but, in alliance with the working class, came out in defense of socialism.

The principles of the agricultural policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party were set forth for the first time in the November (1956) proclamation of the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government and made more concrete in

the declaration of 5 January 1957, which emphasized the necessity of carrying out--in the interest of strengthening the new order--a socialist reform of agriculture on the basis of the principle of complete voluntariness and the creation of economically strong agricultural cooperatives.<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, these propositions were developed in theses on the agricultural question, developed by the all-party conference in 1957. In them the party set forth the basic principles of the development of agriculture, its policy in relation to various strata of the peasantry, and the tasks for party work in the village. The theses represented, in essence, the program of the party on the present question for the long term.<sup>3</sup>

Since that time, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has been directing its activity toward the strengthening of the alliance of workers and peasants, which is the foundation of the people's power, "the necessary condition for the victory of the socialist revolution."<sup>4</sup> Taking this into account, the agricultural policy of the party took shape. The constant strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry required the solution of two closely interrelated problems. On the one hand, agricultural production must guarantee the food supply of the working class and society as a whole, on the other--it must be conducive to the gradual approximation of the standard of living of the peasantry to the standard of living of the working class.

In the matter of the consolidation of the situation in the country and the strengthening of the confidence on the part of the peasantry in the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the abolition, on 12 November 1956, of the system of mandatory deliveries of agricultural products played an important role. The system of contractual purchases which replaced it was conducive to the development of the production cooperatives, which stood up even at the time of the counterrevolutionary revolt. The peasantry was strengthened economically. With every day, it became more and more convinced that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is fighting for a better future for it, that the further path of development entails production associations.

Thus, in 1958 we were able to proceed with the further socialist reform of agriculture, which required three years of tenacious work. As a result, about 4,000 agricultural cooperatives were created, into which 1,200,000 peasants entered.

The cooperation of agriculture was the merit, first of all, of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, which politically directed the process of the socialist reorganization of the village, and secondly, of the working class, which created the conditions for the successful realization of this reorganization and extended assistance in the creation of large socialist farms, and, thirdly, of dozens and hundreds of communists and non-party people, who helped the peasants embark upon the correct path.

The 8th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (1962) stated that "with the socialist reform of agriculture, the complete sway of socialist production relations was established in our entire national economy and the construction of the foundations of socialism was completed."<sup>5</sup> Among the most important tasks, the Congress named the strengthening of the cooperatives and the rapid development of public funds.

During 1959-1967 agriculture was given special attention in the determination of the sums of capital investments in the national economy. Three-fourths of the expenditures for the development of agricultural production were covered at state expense. Production capacities of large agricultural enterprises were created, the purchase prices of agricultural products were raised, and, along with this, the accumulated indebtedness for credits was eliminated. In 1965 the machine-tractor stations were abolished, which had extended great economic and political assistance to the village prior to its reform. The machinery park which had belonged to them was placed at the disposal of the production cooperatives. The system of production and purchase agreement began to have a new look. The relations between the production and purchase organs developed into mutual trade relations. The introduction of the system of the guaranteed monthly compensation for labor, as well as the correct attitude toward the personal farming operations, played a significant role in the consolidation of the economy of the cooperatives. As a result, the production in agricultural cooperatives increased on the average by 7.5 percent after the completion of the socialist reform.

At the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, which took place in 1966, urgent problems of agricultural policy, the relationship to the village worker, and the increase in the standard of living of the peasantry joined in cooperatives were at the center of attention. At the same time, the congress took important decisions concerning the creation of the material and organizational conditions for independent management, concerning cooperative land ownership, and concerning the development of organs representing the interests of the cooperatives. The decisions of the Congress were followed by corresponding directives of the state organs. Soon laws were adopted concerning land, production cooperatives, as well as a decision on a new increase in purchase prices for some types of agricultural produce. As a result there developed a system of state support of production cooperatives, the strengthening and development of which were a basic advance of the entire agricultural production and secured the growth of the profitability of agricultural enterprises and cooperatives. Moreover, the cooperatives received the right to engage in the processing of agricultural raw material. In 1967 a congress of production cooperatives was held, which elected the All-Hungarian Soviet, with which the state organs had to coordinate all of the most important questions. The law on production cooperatives adopted by the government regulated the economic activity and the organizational construction of the system of democratic leadership.

In 1967 a law on cooperative land ownership was adopted. The land area of the cooperatives was created at the expense of the parcels of its [as published] members and at the expense of areas turned over to the cooperatives by the state. In conformity with the law, the state handed over state lands to the cooperatives for a symbolic payment. As far as the lands are concerned that were handed over to the cooperatives by its members, a number of difficulties arose in the course of time in connection with this. The lands of those members of the cooperatives who incurred financial losses from them, in accordance with the law were turned over to the cooperatives for compensation, which



the cooperative payed over the course of 5 years, after which the land legally went over into the ownership of the cooperative. Thus, by stages the unity of land use and land ownership was created.

All of this was preceded by the elucidation of the question concerning the correct understanding of cooperative ownership and the determination of the role of cooperatives in society. In its documents, the party emphasized that in our country both state and cooperative ownership are socialist; the difference between them consists in the level of socialization. In the long term the society hopes that both forms will play their positive role.

The agricultural-cooperative policy of the party made it possible to achieve large successes in the development of agriculture within a relatively short period of time. During 10 years the volume of agricultural production increased in the course of the socialist reorganization of agriculture and its further development, there was an increase in the level of production, incomes increased and the living conditions of the peasantry improved. The 10th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, proceeding from the successes attained, reached the conclusion that "with the creation of the production cooperatives and the transition to socialist large-scale commodity production, with the increase of the cultural and material level of the peasantry, socialism was victorious in our country in the village as well. The Leninist idea of cooperation triumphed."<sup>6</sup>

The Congress acknowledged that the leading role in the development of agriculture is played by the state farms, which are called upon increasingly to assist intensively in the development of all of agriculture; it demanded that special attention be given to the introduction of industrial production methods in cooperative farms, to inter-farm forms of activity in the sphere of production, processing and sale of produce, with participation of both cooperative as well as state enterprises.<sup>7</sup>

As a result of the consistent realization of the agricultural policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the situation of the cooperative peasantry has fundamentally changed, and there has been an improvement in the conditions of its life and work. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party regards as a historic achievement the fact that by the first half of the 1970's the incomes of the two friendly classes became equal.

A constant element of the agricultural policy of the party, which is being renewed all the time in terms of its content, is voluntariness. The Leninist principle of voluntariness played an important role in the transition to the path of cooperation. With the growth of the independence of the large agricultural enterprises, this principle is acquiring new content. The development and confirmation of production plans, the unification or breaking up of farms --all of this is based on the voluntary discussion and decision of the collective.

At the beginning of the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the formation of cooperatives of the simple type and the introduction of private farming helped the peasants to proceed more easily and painlessly to the new forms--

large cooperatives, which were also gradually created. The cooperation of agriculture with the food industry and the strengthening of the links between production and trade can also be realized gradually, in several stages.

The experience of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party shows that, in agriculture as well as in other spheres of the economy, the creation of democratic self-government and its gradual perfection, taking changing conditions into account, is important in the achievement of positive results. It is necessary to note that the role of the forums of self-government in the large cooperatives was constantly disputed. The law on cooperatives brought clarity into this question. It set forth that only the most important questions of the activity of the cooperatives are the competence of the general assembly. The law grants the right to take decisions on current questions to the assembly of representatives, the managing board, or the commissions of the cooperatives. Time has confirmed the vitality of the decisions whose goal is the development of the system of democratic administration in agriculture and the broader participation of the cooperatives in the improvement of the political mechanism of the entire society.

The 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (1975) stated that the Hungarian peasantry, which has arrived at socialism through joining into cooperatives, is an active builder of the new society. On the basis of cooperative ownership there developed large-scale commodity production, which is a great achievement of the socialist order. As the result, in 5 years (after the 10th Party Congress) the production of agriculture increased by 17 percent, thanks to which the needs of the population began to be better satisfied. In terms of living and working conditions, in terms of its views, the cooperative peasantry is approximating the working class. In the past few years, the faith of the cooperative peasantry in the collective form of agriculture has grown stronger. There has been an increase in general and professional standards, in political consciousness.<sup>8</sup>

In the Program Declaration of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, adopted by the Congress, it was emphasized that "from an agricultural-industrial country, Hungary was transformed into an industrial-agricultural state with a large socialist industry and a highly-productive agriculture", which makes possible the taking of a new step--"to create a developed socialist society in the country."<sup>9</sup> Guided by the Program Declaration of the party and the new tasks in socialist construction, the Congress pointed out the basic directions in the development of the agricultural policy of the party. It was emphasized that in the future it is necessary to strengthen the socialist character of the production cooperatives, to strive to attain that the state farms, together with the best cooperatives, as before are the initiators of the transition of agriculture to a modern industrial basis, and to strengthen the introduction of progressive and efficient methods in agricultural production. In the interest of providing the country with food, the task was set--to attain that, with the development of agricultural production, there be a corresponding increase in processing, storage and refrigeration capacities, and that cooperatives operating in unfavorable natural conditions as soon as possible catch up to the level of the strong and average farms.

The principles of agricultural policy formulated at the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party once again reaffirmed that the cooperative movement in Hungary is becoming not only an important economic, but also an important political factor. Various types of cooperatives, bringing together more than 4 million people, play an important role in society and contribute to the creation of a significant share of the national income. The peasantry is living, working and thinking in conditions of socialism, increasingly rallying with its well-tried comrade-in-arms--the working class. Thanks to the successes of agriculture, the political and economic foundations of our country are being consolidated. This is the solid basis, resting on which in the construction of the society of developed socialism, we can plan the future of our country.

At the present time, the cooperatives in some sectors of agriculture have already gone out into advanced spheres (with respect to meat production, egg production, the productivity of wheat and corn, etc.); however, our agriculture still lags in regard to the production of hard feeds, yield of milk, and productivity of some crops. For this reason, the most immediate task of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is considered to be the increase in the productivity of grain and industrial crops, the development of the production of fruit and vegetables, and the modernization of the material-technical base of agriculture.

In the course of carrying out inter-farm specialization and centralization in recent years, those dimensions of the agricultural production enterprises have been determined which ensure the development of the productive forces necessary to society and the use of modern methods of management. The 122 state farms (their area on the average amounts to 8,200 hectares), 1,320 production cooperatives (on the average: 4,100 hectares), 61 specialized cooperatives and 38 cooperative inter-farm enterprises provide two-thirds of the production of Hungarian agriculture. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party of 15 March 1978 noted that "the role of the state farms and production cooperatives in the production and commodity production is determining and is constantly growing."<sup>10</sup> Along with the output of agricultural production, the state farms and production cooperatives--in the interest of the full employment of the manpower, the better utilization of the production capacities, the broadening of the product assortment and the increase of profit--engage in the processing of food, the processing of wood, trade, etc.

Such diverse activity provides the possibility of the flexible conduct of the farm. The importance of such a system is attested by the fact that it provides 25 percent of the gross value of the large agricultural enterprises.

The development of the productive forces opened up a broad path for the economic cooperation of agricultural enterprises. Almost every one of them is a member of some kind of association: With independent and dependent forms of cooperation, joint enterprises with limited liability, and simple economic collaborations. The goals of these associations also differ: Some are created for the development of agricultural production, others work in the sphere of services, engage in construction or in trade. The most efficient and widespread form of cooperation between enterprises and cooperatives is the produc-



tion cooperation, which is based on modern management methods, the utilization of the latest technical, biological and other scientific achievements. This has significantly accelerated the development of agriculture.

An important factor in the development of agriculture is the economic independence of the cooperatives and the state farms, which increases their interest, accelerates the growth of production and the sale of produce, and contributes to a more efficient operation of the farm and to its profitability. Through a system of economic regulators (prices, taxes, credits, etc.), the state secures the planned activity of the agricultural enterprises.

The decisions taken by the farms are influenced by the prices for the means of production, as well as the prices for which the farms sell their production. The system of price formation is supplemented by a system of different kinds of state subsidies.

An original form of state support of cooperatives is the assistance to farms located in an unfavorable climatic zone (approximately 26 to 28 percent of the total number of cooperatives). Such farms themselves do not have the conditions for expanded reproduction. At the same time, society needs their production. Of no small importance is also the question of the employment of the population living there. The state takes upon itself part of the expenditures for their maintenance. In the fall of 1981, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party examined the question of the situation of these cooperatives, approved the practice that has been pursued, and outlined concrete measures for extending assistance to them in the future. Such attention on the part of the party to the situation of the cooperatives was positively appraised by society.

Apart from material interest, the dependability of production and confidence in the sale of produce is of great significance. As the result of the provision of agricultural production with material means (the delivery of modern machines, artificial fertilizers, means of plant protection), the conditions for the development of plant-growing have significantly improved. The output of livestock production has been decisively secured by the introduction of a system of the free sale of feed. However, we still observe a shortage of modern harvesters, small machines for private farms, and spare parts. Their quality also leaves much to be desired.

Of great significance for the peasant is the confidence that everything that is grown can be sold. In spite of the successes in this matter, the sale of production is the weakest link of our economic operation. The difficulties of the sale of many types of production, especially vegetables and fruit, have an effect on the desire of the peasants to grow them. The way out of this situation lies in the expansion of the system of contracting, the strengthening of contract discipline, and the expansion of the practice of long-term contracts extending over several years.

The development of social and economic relations has called forth the necessity of improving the organized system of state administration. The creation of a single ministry of agriculture and Food Industry in 1978 secured the state

management of these sectors. In accordance with the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party of 15 March 1978, the relations between the oblast and the rayon institutions were adjusted in 1979. As a result of the measures that were adopted, the economic and appraisal activity of the state organs became more efficient and the independence of the enterprises and cooperatives increased.

While giving attention to the large farms, the party also makes use of the possibilities of private farms. By its decision of 1964, the Central Committee of the party condemned those who underestimated the significance of the private farms. However, decisive changes came about only in the second half of the 1970s--after the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in 1976, when the relations between the producers in the large enterprises and on the collective farms became multi-faceted and solid.

In Hungary 1.5 million families are engaged in small commodity production, which provide one-third of the agricultural production. This is the kind of agricultural production, in which the use of manual labor is mandatory or in which the introduction of large-scale commodity production would require great expenditures. They produce 40 percent of the livestock production in terms of value and 20 percent of the production of plant-growing. However, this form can be developed only in conditions of close relations with large farms. For in the presence of socialist integration, behind the income being received there always stands strenuous work. Moreover, the "level of the systematic character" of the development of small commodity production is much higher than when the plan targets were lowered for the large enterprises. For example, in 1983 the commodity production of both the large enterprises and the small producers in terms of volume is almost equal and corresponds to the national economic plan. It proved possible to attain such a level of integration, as well as the systematic character thanks to the fact, in particular, that the large enterprises regularly granted the subsidiary farms materials, feed, various services, and also carried the purchases of finished production. It must be noted that only those farms can take advantage of this which fulfill their obligations with respect to joint labor activity within the framework of the production cooperative.

All of the previous experience of the development of agriculture in the Hungarian People's Republic testifies to the fact that the main thing for us is the active participation in the socialist international division of labor, in the development of bilateral and multilateral relations with the fraternal countries. This guarantees both the dependability of production and the realization of production.

As is well known, the development of the material base of production requires significant investments. Hungarian industry cannot provide society with all necessary things. For this reason, our socialist agriculture from the very beginning has been based on the cooperation with the countries of socialism. Making use of all the advantages of international cooperation, we are using, on a massive scale, in our agriculture, the technical equipment that is being produced in the countries of the socialist commonwealth, and above all in the

Soviet Union. It is gratifying that there is a constant increase in the share of machines being manufactured by the socialist countries on the basis and within the framework of cooperation. Scientific-technical cooperation and the exchange of experience play a significant role in the development of our agriculture.

For Hungary, export is of great significance since its increase greatly influences the tempo and structure of our agriculture. Half of our food export goes to the socialist countries, moreover the greater part of it--to the Soviet Union. The inter-state agreements concluded with the socialist countries are a guarantee for the sale of our agricultural production.

In accordance with the political and economic goals of Hungary, in the future, too, increased attention will be given to the development of mutual relations, considering the strengthening of socialist economic integration as vitally important. We are convinced that the further development of the relations, based on mutual advantage, must be broadened and deepened--within the framework of CEMA--in the future as well. Only in this way can the decision of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party be realized, in which it was underscored that "the basic condition of the economic development of our country is the expansion and deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of CEMA."<sup>11</sup>

The 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, in reviewing the results of the work done during the past five-year-plan, noted that the development of agriculture, as before, is proceeding dynamically. Remarkable results have been achieved in the production of grain and oil-producing crops, milk and meat, but primarily in a quantitative respect. For this reason, the Congress set the task of the qualitative satisfaction of the demands of the population for food commodities, the increase of exports and the increase in production efficiency.<sup>12</sup> On the basis of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party, the economic tasks were concretely formulated in the 6th Five-Year-Plan for the national economy.

As before, in its agricultural policy the party relies on the state farms and the agricultural production cooperatives, stimulates the development of the subsidiary farms, and encourages the strengthening of their relations with the agricultural, processing and purchasing enterprises.

During the past 20 years the production of agricultural products in our country has increased by 75 percent, moreover during the past decade the growth came to 41-42 percent. The results that have been attained constitute a stimulus for the attainment of further successes, and we have a solid basis for this. At the same time, the party called attention to the fact that the quantitative growth already cannot satisfy the needs. We must work more efficiently and with higher quality. In this respect we still have unresolved problems. Thus, the net output of production lags behind the growth rates of gross production, during the past decade the increase amounted to only 26 percent. This is why the party seeks to attain that the share of agriculture in the total national income should grow at rates that are close to the growth of production. At the present time, questions of the intensive and efficient development of agricul-

tural production are at the center of attention of the party organizations. The program for the production of grapes and fruit on an industrial basis is being successfully realized. After the plantations that were created began to bear fruit, the production of fruit doubled and the production of grapes and wine increased by almost 50 percent.

By the beginning of the 1970's we solved the problem of satisfying the demand of the country for grain production. During this period, Hungary was transformed from a country which had imported grain into a grain-exporting country. At the present time, the annual grain harvest in Hungary constitutes 13-14 million tons (more than 1.3 tons per capita). Such a quantity is sufficient not only for the complete supply of the country with bread; the grain is also utilized both as fodder and, in addition, as an important item of Hungarian export. The following comparison speaks to the qualitative advances: If during 1971-1975 on the average 3.3 tons of wheat and 4.2 tons of corn were harvested from 1 hectare, during 1976-1980 the corresponding figures were 4.1 and 4.9 tons. A great role in this success was played by Soviet wheat varieties--a fact which stimulated domestic research. The structure of plant-growing has also changed. There has been an increase in the share of industrial crops. At the same time, there has been an increase in the level of their production (oil-producing crops, above all sunflower seeds). The sugar beet that is being procured is sufficient to cover the needs of the country with respect to sugar. The area put to potatoes has decreased, but the productivity has increased so much that there is enough of the cultivated produce to satisfy the demand of the population. Up to now we have not succeeded in attaining significant advances in the production of vegetables. One also observes a lagging behind in the state purchases of coarse and succulent feed: The harvests are low, and the quality frequently not very high. Thus, we still have many unresolved problems in plant-growing.

The solution of the grain problem has made it possible to increase meat production. We began with the development of poultry-raising, which pays for itself most quickly. In 10 years we succeeded in doubling the output of poultry meat. In terms of the production of dressed poultry and eggs per capita, Hungary at the present time occupies second place in the world (44 kilograms of dressed poultry and 410-415 eggs per capita per year). At the end of the 1960's, we proceeded with the development of hog-breeding; as a result, during the period 1970-1980 the production of pork almost doubled. The raising of cattle suffered a serious trial in 1972, when the discriminatory measures introduced by the Common Market sharply limited the selling this production in the markets which previously were traditional for us. In the difficult conditions that were created the Soviet Union helped us to place the meat of the dressed cattle in its market. Since this time a significant part of the beef produced is sold in the Soviet Union.

During the 38 years of the socialist development of Hungary, the demand of the population increased by a factor of 3.5. The former malnutrition is a thing of the past. Today's level of demand may be considered high not only in comparison with the former, but also with the international level. The demand in our country now looks like this: For every inhabitant per year there are on the average 74 kilograms of meat, 163 kilograms of milk and dairy products, 19



kilograms of eggs, 35 kilograms of sugar, and 162 kilograms of vegetables and fruit. There has been a decrease in the demand of flour products, potatoes, and pork fat. The previous sharp difference in the consumption of food products by the various strata of the society has been eliminated.

The advance in agriculture would have been unthinkable without a significant increase in the means of production utilized in it and without the satiation of technical equipment. Increasingly agriculture is being transformed into a comprehensively mechanized sector for the production of raw material for the food industry, a sector equipped with modern technology. The following data testify to this: In the recomputation per hectare, the volume of fixed capital per hectare has increased fourfold, their value per worker--by a factor of 5.5.

The capacity of machine traction in agriculture speaks to the growth of technical equipment. In 1970 it grew by a factor of 2.5 and in 1980 exceeded the 1961 level by a factor of almost 5. An important landmark in the development of the technical equipment of our agriculture was the appearance of Soviet tractors and combines, of more modern power plants and machine units. In the transportation of production, trucks, whose number during the past 2 decades has increased tenfold, have acquired an important role.

The development of agricultural production has created favorable conditions for the rapid growth of industries engaged in the processing of food raw materials. During the past 10 years the production output of these industries has increased by 48 percent, and the assortment has expanded by approximately as much. Now the Hungarian food industry is capable of processing up to 70 percent of the raw material being produced in the country. Of course, the results in the various sectors are not identical; In the meat, oil-producing, and sugar industries, production outstrips the average indicators, but in the canning, confectionery and baking industries the growth rates are lower.

During the past few years a change of generations has been taking place in the rural regions. The average age of the members of the cooperatives is now 41 years, 12 percent of the chairmen are under age 35. More than 25,000 specialists with higher education are employed in agriculture. On the state farms, there is 1 specialist per 180 hectares, in the cooperatives--per 290 hectares. However, on many farms there is still a shortage of specialists--above all, of economists and agricultural machinery engineers. For this reason the Hungarian People's Republic makes use of the experience of cooperation within the framework of CEMA. Part of our agricultural engineers and food industry workers received training in the Soviet Union.

The range of agricultural scientific research institutions (they employ 12,000 people) is expanding. As a rule, agricultural problems are solved in a comprehensive manner. As a result, thanks to research in the sphere of grain farming, it proved possible to increase the annual harvests: Wheat--by 1.76 million tons, corn--by 1.94 million tons. The additions to the harvest--are the result of the achievements not only of Hungarian science, but also of the other socialist countries, and above all of Soviet science. This is evidenced by the growth of mineral fertilizers. If in 1961, in recalculation of effective mass, 30 kilograms of mineral fertilizers were used per hectare, in 1980 the figure was already 211. The use of means of plant protection during this period increased in value terms by a factor of 13.

The party and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic attach great significance to the correct correlation between the production of agricultural raw material and its processing. In the 1970's we proceeded to the elimination of the existing disproportion. Since that time increasingly more capital investments have been directed toward the development of the food industry. And this sector developed one and a half times faster than agriculture. The question of the capacities of storage facilities and refrigerators has not yet been solved. A great deal still needs to be done in the sphere of the organization of transports, the increase in the quality of packaging, and the development of the network for the sale of raw material.

The food industry, which is closely connected with agricultural production, occupies a special place in the economic structure of Hungary (in comparison with other countries). It provides 20 percent of the output of the total industrial production in the country. Approximately 80 percent of the production being produced by the food industry go for the satisfaction of the needs of the population. During the past 10-15 years, many agricultural enterprises and consumer cooperatives have appeared, which engage in the processing of food products. They play an important role in the supply of the rural population with meat, baked, and canned goods.

In assessing the results of the work of the food industry during the past few years, we take the view that the expansion of the assortment of the production being turned out and the stabilization of its quality have more significance than quantitative growth. At the present time, our food industry produces 4,500 types of articles, producing 100-110 new types of production every year.

Thus, the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the solution of the agricultural problems based on Leninist principles have secured the necessary conditions for the socialist transformation of agriculture and the development of the food industry and agricultural production. As a result, the level of the supply of the population with food must be considered high. Thus, the socialist reform and development of agriculture have had a positive effect on the development of all of Hungarian society.

The party is constantly watching the execution of the decisions, which are called upon to secure the progressive growth of agriculture. The leading organs of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party also occupy themselves with questions of the output of food production. In the practical work of the party, the main thing consists in assisting, through political means, the realization of the agricultural policy of the party, the execution of the economic measures being taken by the state, and the solution of concrete local tasks. However, of no smaller significance are the control of the execution of the decisions of the central and local organs, the generalization of experience, and the participation in the development of new solutions in the sphere of economic policy.

In accordance with the program declaration of the party, our task in the long-term consists in the rational utilization of the greatest achievement--the fer-

tile soil, in the intensive cultivation of the production of food products, in the increase of the level of production, and in the realization of the internal reserves and the possibilities of the international division of labor. As before, the food industry is confronted with a twofold task: First of all, to secure the satisfaction of the population of the country with food products, and, secondly, to cultivate their export dynamically.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party takes the view that the fullest satisfaction of the needs of the consumers must be accompanied by an improvement in the structure of the diet. Our goal is a healthful diet, the output of various inexpensive dairy products, vegetable oils, vegetables and fruit, as well as other products. It is necessary to improve the quality of the products, their food value, as well as the packaging and preservation.

The solution of the food problem is secured through the corresponding development of agriculture. In order for the food industry to increase the production output by 3 percent every year, agricultural production must increase by 2.5-2.8 percent. The solution of this task is possible given a development of grain production which will make it possible to harvest 15 tons of grain from each of the 3 million hectares of grain area. Another key problem of the output of food products is the execution of the meat production program. We must increase the production of meat (in slaughter weight) by 160,000 to 170,000 tons. We must also make a more significant contribution of agriculture and the food industry to the national income and accelerate the growth rates of the volume of net production.

An important task is the increase in food industry exports, which requires an increase in the competitive position of our products. The latter depends directly on the development of auxiliary industries, on the improvement of the supply of machines, equipment and packaging materials.

To the various discriminatory measures of the capitalist countries, the party opposes flexibility on the scale of both the entire economy of the country and of agriculture. The principal line of the economic policy of the party is to secure the further dynamic development of the production of the state and co-operative enterprises, and chiefly the large ones.

In generalizing the experience that has been accumulated, it can be said that the changes in the development of agriculture--a social and technical revolution--have confirmed the correctness of the agricultural policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. In it, the consistent and creative application of the Leninist principles of cooperative policy, as well as the experience of the Hungarian and international communist movement, have found expression. During the past quarter of a century, those fundamental principles developed which in the future will determine the direction of our development. Comrade Janos Kadar, head of the party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, spoke convincingly about this in his speech at a reception in the Kremlin on 20 July 1983: "As a result of the fact that the socialist social order has become a world system, which encompasses several continents, in our time every socialist country is making its contribution to the

enrichment of the theory and practice of socialist construction. At the same time, the special significance of the rich experience accumulated in the struggle for socialism and in the construction of the developed socialist society by the party of Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has always been clear to the Hungarian communists."<sup>13</sup>

The questions of agricultural policy have always been an important part of the general policy of the party, and this is natural, for the determination of the goals and their realization are directly dependent on the union of the working class and peasantry, constituting the basis of the people's power. The leading organs of the party, not leaving out of sight particular as well as general questions, secure the conditions for the development of the initiatives which are conceived in the lower strata.

We aspire to realize the principle of material interest. Experience convinces us of the fact that it is necessary to utilize all means of the state administration to secure the dependability and stability of production and the sale of the products. A key role in the realization of the agricultural policy, in our view, is being and will be played by the large socialist enterprises. At the same time, we have created the conditions for the development of small-scale production, linked in a thousand ways to the large enterprises. The party and the state have always devoted great attention to the living conditions of the workers employed in agriculture, to the distribution of income, and to the creation and functioning of forms of democratic administration.

For already a quarter of a century, the agricultural policy of the party is successfully serving the cause of socialist construction in our society. The main thing in practical and political work is that the cooperative welcomes the agricultural policy of the party positively, supports the economic measures of the government, and successfully realizes them.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. NÉPSZABADSÁG, 16 March 1978.
2. See "O sobytiyakh v Vengerii. Fakty i dokumenty" [On Events in Hungary. Facts and Documents], Moscow, 1957, p 150.
3. See "Vsevengerskaya konferentsiya Vengerskoy sotsialisticheskoy rabochey partii. Budapesht, 26-29 iyunya 1957 g." [The All-Hungarian Conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Budapest, 26-29 June 1957], Moscow, 1958.
4. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 35, p 97.
5. Az MSzMP VIII Kongresszusának jegyzőkönyv határozata. II fejezete 430 oldal, Bp., 1963.
6. "X s'ezd Vengerskoy sotsialisticheskoy rabochey partii. Budapesht. 23-28 noyabrya 1970 g." [The 10th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Budapest. 23-28 November, 1970], Moscow, 1971, pp 87-88.



7. See *ibid.*, pp 199, 208-209.
8. See "XI s"ezd Vengerskoy sotsialisticheskoy rabochei partii. Budapesht. 17-22 marta 1975 g." [The 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Budapest. 17-22 March, 1975], Moscow, 1975, pp 80, 82, 86, 186.
9. *Ibid.*, pp 226-227.
10. NÉPSZABADSÁG, 16 March 1978.
11. "XII s"ezd Vengerskoy sotsialisticheskoy rabochei partii. Budapesht. 24-27 marta 1980 g." [The 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Budapest. 24-27 March, 1980], Moscow, 1981, p 199.
12. See *ibid.*, pp 103-104, 110-112, 195-196.
13. PRAVDA, 21 July 1983.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### PRK PROBLEMS IN FARM COLLECTIVIZATION, INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL NOTED

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 7-10

[Article by Yu. Kuz'michev: "Kampuchea: Prospects of Development"]

[Excerpts] Considering the specific features of Kampuchea, agriculture has been designated as the main, key part of the national economy and that basis the strengthening of which must establish conditions for satisfying the needs of the population, supplying raw materials for industry and for forming the state reserves and export sources.

At the same time a policy has been set out of profound social changes in the countryside. Here the Kampuchea comrades have encountered many difficulties. The party has had to work stubbornly to surmount the psychological barrier blocking the socioeconomic changes in order to purge the concepts of "socialism" and "cooperative" of those prejudices which have been left in the minds of the peasants by the Pol Pot regime.

The first step in gradual collectivization has been the setting up of "labor solidarity brigades." Each of these brings together approximately 15 families. This initial form of cooperation conforming to the traditions of the Khmer peasants who over the centuries helped each other during harvest time, at the present stage is the basic one. The nation has 90,000 "labor solidarity brigades" bringing together 1.35 million peasant families. Along with this, demonstration cooperatives of a higher sort and demonstration state farms have also been established. The experience acquired in recent years provides reason to hope for further successes in the collectivization of agriculture.

Through the provincial divisions of the national bank, the state is providing the "labor solidarity brigades" and the cooperatives with great material aid. For their needs, service stations and equipment repair shops have been established. On the fields of the nation, there is a growing number of tractors and other equipment delivered chiefly from the Soviet Union. The development of agriculture is also being aided by the rice breeding station which has been re-established and is operated with Soviet aid in Tuolsamrong. In Battambang Province this is the main bread basket of Kampuchea.

The efforts of the village workers and the concern for them shown by the party and government have born fruit. During the first year after liberation, they barely were able to plant rice on 700,000 hectares of land. In 1983, in the

basic agricultural season (it starts in the summer, along with the start of the rainy season, and ends in December-January), 1,755,000 hectares were planted under rice. The yield of this leading crop was 1.5-1.8 tons of unhulled rice per hectare and where they planted the recently imported IR-36 variety, 2.7-3 tons per hectare. They are also harvesting good crops of vegetables, fruits, soybeans, peanuts, sugar cane, cotton, jute and other crops. Livestock raising is also developing successfully. The number of head of cattle last year reached 1.3 million; over the first two quarters the state was able to purchase 166,000 tons of cattle and domestic poultry meat.

On the question of re-establishing and developing industry, great difficulties also had to be overcome. The main one was personnel. During the years of the Pol Pot government, the working class and the technical intelligentsia shared the plight of all the urban population and suffered enormous losses. For example, at the Battambang Jute Mill, of the 750 workers, engineers and technicians prior to the liberation, only 90 persons survived. There is the same picture at all the nation's enterprises. A majority of today's workers is yesterday's peasants who as yet do not have the required skills. The situation is even worse for production executives. Director, engineer and technical positions are more often filled merely by literate people from among those who survived....

There is also another problem. The equipment of a majority of the enterprises is worn out. Spare parts are in scarce supply and these cannot be obtained from the capitalist nations which at one time delivered this equipment. Incidentally, the same problems are found in transport and the entire municipal economy.

All these problems are also being resolved with the aid of the socialist countries. Thus, with Soviet assistance in Phnom Penh the Vocational-Technical School No 1 has been founded and is in operation. This trains skilled workers in 10 specialties. The technological institute with a preparatory division and named for Kampuchea-Soviet friendship has been reestablished and is in operation. This was originally built by the Soviet Union in the 1960's.

The state has also assumed concern for the hundreds of thousands of children who were left without parents after the war and the genocide. At present, there are no more abandoned orphans in the nation. There are the "children of the republic," as they are called by the people who surround the little citizens with paternal concern.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### BOOK ON PAMIRO-ALAY KIRGHIZ TRIBES REVEALS AFGHAN LINKS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 3

[Review by D. Baktygulov, head of the department of Kirghiz history at Kirghiz State University and doctor of historical sciences, and M. Sushanlo, head of the department of Oriental studies of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, of the book "Na kryshe mira" (On the Roof of the World) by E. Maanayev and V. Ploskikh, edited by Doctor of Historical Sciences N. A. Khalfin, Izdatel'stvo "Mektep", Frunze, 1983, 142 pages]

[Text] The authors of this book made numerous scientific studies in the alpine Pamiro-Alay regions where Kirghiz live. Using documentary materials, including material from archives, as well as their own data from field expedition journals, they talk about the conquest of the "roof of the world," the Pamiro-Alay region, the appearance of Kirghiz there and their settlement, the incorporation of the region into Russia, and the traditional way of life and historical-cultural interaction of the Pamiro-Kirghiz with other peoples of Central Asia and Afghanistan.

In considering the question of the settlement of the Pamiro-Alay the authors undertake an attempt to explain the factors that drew ancient man (primitive, as excavations show) there and analyze the most recent scientific literature on this question. The description of the different viewpoints and hypotheses regarding the appearance of the Kirghiz in the Pamir, which ultimately refutes the conclusion of foreign scientists such as R. Dor, K. Nauman, and M. Shakhranya that settlement of the Pamir did not begin until the 18th Century, is interesting. Historical sources attest directly to Kirghiz settlement in the Pamir as early as the 16th Century, at the time of formation of the Kirghiz people (Zakhireddin Babur). Certain Eastern manuscripts even speak of some Kirghiz tribes settling in the Pamiro-Alay in the 10th Century (al-Istakhri, "Khududal-alam").

In the Pamiro-Alay the Kirghiz had to wage a difficult struggle for survival, not only with a harsh natural environment but also with foreign conquerors. After the Mongols came the period of bitter struggle for independence from the Dzhungarian (Oyrot, Kalmakskiy) overlords, and finally the temporary domination of the Khanate of Kokand and the small, fragmented feudal dominions of Darvaz, Shugnan, and Rushan.



The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of the social liberation of the masses of people and acted as a powerful stimulus to the collapse of the entire imperialist colonial system. But outdated ways did not want to retreat. Reactionaries began organizing counterrevolutionary plots. The authors make an analogy between the struggle of the Pamiro-Alay peoples of Central Asia in 1917-1920 -- a struggle against local reaction and international imperialism -- and the struggle of the Afghan people today. In Central Asia the death throes of reaction took the form of the Basmach movement, a form of political gangsterism. A similar situation is observed today in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, where bands of cutthroats and mercenaries of international imperialism are futilely trying to impede the march of history.

The authors talk about the inglorious end of the adventuristic uprising against the April People's Revolution by Rakhmankul, notorious "khan" of the Pamir. The smashing of this criminal's gang by revolutionary troops and his expulsion by the people would seem to have relegated this incident to an insignificant event in history. It would not be worth returning to Rakhmankul's political demise were it not for the attempts of certain foreign authors to make a great martyr of this traitor and turn his "ideas" into a political slogan of anti-Sovietism.

In early March 1983 Radio Liberty, which is located in the FRG and is financed by the U.S. Congress, carried an odious broadcast which eulogized this outcast of the revolution. Today "kurbashi" Rakhmankul is traveling around to foreign countries and, with tears in his eyes, begging for financial assistance. Direct, deliberate distortion of the facts -- that is what this anti-Soviet, anti-Afghan broadcast smells of. Based on the actual facts, the authors tear the mask off the "Kirghiz khan," as he calls himself, and show the authentic criminal face of the still-surviving "kurbashi."

The book concludes with an essay on the cooperation and fraternal aid of the USSR, including Soviet Kirghizia, to the people of Afghanistan in building a new life and in economic and cultural development of the neighboring country on its road to social progress.

This new book talks about the traditional economy, way of life, and culture of the Pamiro-Alay Kirghiz, the search for ancient books and manuscripts in Kirghizia and Afghanistan, and the famous textbook of Arab grammar by the great poet and thinker of the 15th Century Abdurakhman Dzhamya. One of the early copies of this manuscript was discovered by the authors of the book in our republic in 1976.

Not all of the essays are equal in content and structure. Unfortunately, there is no description of the current situation in the Pamiro-Alay in the book, and it does not show how socialism was built in these regions of the Soviet East. In the first chapters of the book, in our opinion, too much attention is given to archeological materials and detailed descriptions of excavations of burial mounds.

The examination of the issues of establishment of diplomatic relations between the young Land of the Soviets and Afghanistan is also presented in somewhat

isolated form and not directly linked to the subject. The use of the essay form prevented the authors from showing the history of the Pamiro-Alay Kirghiz in its essential fullness. Nonetheless, this does not diminish the generally favorable impression given by this book, which is directed to everyone who is interested in the history of our country and the history of mutual relations among the peoples of Central Asia.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### BOOK ON PERSIAN GULF STATES, OIL COMPANIES REVIEWED

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 63-64

[Review by Candidate of Geographic Sciences R. Andreasyan of the book "Persidskiy zaliv: neft' i monopolii" (The Persian Gulf: Oil and Monopolies), by A. Ye. Primakov, Moscow, Mysl', 1983, 160 pages]

[Text] The given book is a dissertation which the author was unable to defend due to his untimely end. A. Primakov endeavored and was able to find new approaches to a seemingly thoroughly studied problem of Near Eastern oil. Valid is the opinion of Academician G. A. Arbatov who wrote the foreword to the book that the work of A. Primakov excels in amazing maturity and great creative potential which, unfortunately, was not to be fully realized.

As the subject of his research the author took three key problems: the crisis in the imperialist system of exploiting Near Eastern oil, rent relationships and price formation in the oil industry of the Near and Middle East and relations after the nationalizing within the "triangle" in the form of the OPEC member nations, the oil monopolies and the imperialist states. The author has given main attention to the continuous modifying of relations between the oil-exporting countries and the members of the International Oil Cartel, in rightly seeing in them a certain model for relationships between developing countries and the centers of capitalism during the transitional period from colonialism to neocolonialism and the crisis of this new system. A. Primakov analyzes in detail the new methods of exploiting the oil-producing nations by state monopolistic capitalism.

The book almost for the first time in Soviet research on the given subject discloses definite contradictions between the oil monopolies and the aggregate interests of U.S. state monopolistic capital over the level of just prices and the entire complex of relationships between the monopolies and the Near Eastern countries.

In applying the Marxian theory of rent to the relationships of the two participants in the Near Eastern oil-producing industry (with rent being involved with a limited resource), the author discloses new facets of this problem, showing how absolute rent in this sphere grows into monopolistic rent.

In examining the price system for oil during the concessional and present-day period in the context of rent relationships, A. Primakov provides a full

description of the succession of types, paying particular attention to the conversion of the benchmark price into the official selling price. The book correctly points out that after nationalization the monopolies began to obtain the basic amount of their income not from crude operations but rather from the income obtained by forcing up the prices for oil products, using the transfer mechanism and various manipulations of prices for oil and oil products for maximum products (pp 79-80). As the book's author rightly points out, precisely the oil monopolies caused the second outburst of the energy crisis in 1979-1980 for the purpose of increasing their profit (pp 86-89).

The researcher also pays serious attention to such a debatable but very pertinent question as the forecasting of the oil market, including oil prices. The most diverse factors are drawn upon for backing up the conclusions, including political ones (the course of imperialism aimed at splitting apart the OPEC members, encouraging the pro-American line of Saudi Arabia, fanning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and so forth); technical and economic ones (the definite effectiveness of the measures to conserve energy, to reduce the energy intensiveness of the GDP and the elasticity of demand for energy); financial ones (the relationship between inflation and oil prices); commercial ones (the use of strategic oil reserves stockpiled by the developed capitalist countries against OPEC and the ability of OPEC to regulate the output volume and prices under conditions of increased and reduced business activity); the ratio of the growth rates of oil consumption in the developed and developing nations of the capitalist world. The author reaches the conclusion that the interaction of all these factors has led to a situation where "the real price for oil will not grow, with the possible exception of short-term periods" (p 100). Such a hypothesis can be fully accepted as a working one if one understands by short-term periods the upper curve in the upswing phase of economic cycles. In principle, short-termness can also be rather relative.

Of equal interest is the analysis of relations among the OPEC member nations, the oil monopolies and the imperialist states in the 1970's and the forecast of these relations for the current decade.

As the author rightly assumes, in the policy of the West the main thing remains to improve the neocolonial mechanism by employing nontraditional methods the aim of which is to more profoundly integrate the oil-exporting countries into the world capitalist economy, to spur their interest in its stabilization, in the future to create conditions for "recycling" a significant portion of the oil income of these countries into the economy of the imperialist states, to undermine OPEC unity and prevent the strengthening of the progressive trend in the activities of this organization (p 141). The neocolonial nature of these relationships is opposed by the truly democratic collaboration between the USSR and the oil exporting countries of the Near East.

This undoubtedly interesting book ends with these broad generalizations. From all appearances, it was conceived of by the author as the first link in a chain of subsequent studies.

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## NATIONAL

### NEW RURAL HOUSING INCONVENIENT FOR FARMERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by S. Bablumyan, Yerevan-Kalinino: "Neither a Village Nor a Town"]

[Text] Dear Editors: In our settlement good-quality houses that have not yet been in service 10 years are being torn down. But we village people are used to working on the land. Everyone had some livestock in the yard and planted potatoes, cabbage, and much besides in his garden, which was a big help to the economy and to the family budget. But what can you grow if you live in a multi-story dwelling house?

A. Tomilin

Kalinino Settlement  
Armenian SSR

This letter came from the Kalinino rayon center. The rayon deservedly prides itself on big harvests of potatoes and vegetables. The Kalinino residents' contribution is also considerable in livestock production. The fertile land, of which there is not so much in rocky Armenia, here responds generously to man's labor. Hundreds of city dwellers come to its spaciousness in the summertime to live "on the land".

In recent times, the rayon center has been raised to the rank of a settlement of the urban type, of which K. Kazaryan, the chairman of the rayon soviet's ispolkom, speaks not without pride. And the local authorities maintain this "urban type" in the most resolute fashion. Once Kalinino was a typical village, with good-quality stone-walled cottages, private plots, and barnyards.

Much of what there was today no longer exists. Five-story apartment houses, cheerless in their uniformity, which city-like are not very well painted, and which make the village look quite ugly, have appreciably crowded the village houses. A modern settlement must naturally have both an administrative and a commercial center, a movie theater and a house of culture, projects for repair services and public dining, a hotel.... All this there is in Kalinino settlement. But much of what has been built has clearly arisen not in its right place, but has taken up plots of good, fertile ground.

The clothing factory, for example. It stands on the site of M. Kirakosyan's house. Next to the house there grew 36 fruit trees and 550 raspberry bushes, and Kirakosyan naturally had livestock. And there is no longer even a trace of all this: the trees and bushes were cut down, the domestic livestock sold, and the master resettled in an "urban" home.

In just this manner, 20 fruit trees and 573 raspberry and currant bushes were cut down on F. Pavlov's private plot, and the Novikov family was deprived of its garden. In all, 24 village houses have been torn down in Kalinino in the past seven years, and their owners left without private plots. And today this land feeds no one....

Has the Kalinino settlement taken on the appearance of a town since these new buildings have gone up? No. But of the good village that was Kalinino, little is left.

In a word, Comrade Tomilin is right when he states that rural land and rural ways of living should be preserved and not destroyed without a particular need. Zealous masters behave in just this way. Near the Kalinino settlement of the urban type and in other districts of the republic, one can see just such an attitude toward the land. By way of illustration, take the neighboring villages of Katnarat, Mikhaylovka and Petrovka. They are built as one is authorized to build in a rural area. And people stand firmly upon this ground, well knowing that it also feeds them.

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## NATIONAL

### MANY FACTORY NEWSPAPERS IMPROPERLY UTILIZED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by G. Savel'yev: "On Behalf of the Newspaper--In Response"]

[Text] In the article "On the staff... The Housing and Municipal Services Department" (PRAVDA, 23 October 1983) we spoke of how a large circulation newspaper was subordinated to an enterprise housing and municipal services department. Responses to this article arrived from the Orekh-Zuyevsk gorkom of the CPSU and the Moscow Cotton Industry Association. The gorkom buro issued a reprimand to V. Nezhurina, party committee secretary of the Kurovskiy Mixed-Industry Association, for weakening the party leadership of the newspaper, and to the director V. Ponomarev who displayed formalism in fulfilling the orders of the Moscow Cotton Industry Association. The editorial board of the newspaper VPERED was removed from the staff of the Housing and Municipal Services Department and a series of measures for improving its work was adopted.

However, we do not want to stop there. There are about 4,000 large circulation newspapers in the country. The ranks of our press is one of the most numerous. As a rule, newspapers of labor collectives enjoy the well-deserved respect of their readers and party committees give the readers adequate attention. However, responses which have arrived for publication in PRAVDA speak of something else.

At the direction of the journalists of Gorlovka, G. Isayev, editor of the large circulation newspaper POD ZNAMENEM LENINA, wrote to the editorial staff with bitter irony: "They consider us party workers when it is necessary to prepare and edit inquiries and speeches.... If the speech involves vitally important questions, then we turn out to be nothing more than a younger attending staff." And here is what the journalist L. Aliyeva from the city of Dolgoprudniy, Moscow oblast reports: "They laugh at us when in a directive for the enterprise they see 'to the director of the newspaper of such and such a service....'"

It would seem that the matter is clear. A large circulation newspaper is an organ of the party, social organizations, and the administration. It is an independent subdivision in the structure of the enterprise, but just imagine, there are many dilettantes who would lower its standing. Other

problems also disturb the workers of large circulation newspapers. Here is what the editor of the large circulation newspaper ARMATURSHCHIK, V. Varlamov, writes:

"The head technologist of our Slavyansk steel-framework insulator factory in Donetsk Oblast wrote the job descriptions for his subordinates. At the enterprise, they have legal force. It is prohibited for me to conduct a clear-cut assessment of responsibilities."

In order to estimate the real worth of the administrative integrity of the representatives of any board of directors, it is necessary to once again recall that editors of large circulation newspapers are approved by decisions of party gorkoms and raykoms. And trust at such a level means a great deal.

Many misunderstandings which arise from the awarding of bonuses were discussed in the published article. Editorial mail, as in the past, brings words written with bitterness: "we are not on the list," "nothing is authorized," "denied." For example, the editors of the large circulation newspapers of Ryazan Ye. Bondarenko, V. Sevast'yanova, T. Dudnik, N. Pestryakov report this. The directors of a number of enterprises are disputing to this day the situation concerning the awarding of bonuses to employees of large circulation newspapers, who, as is known, are put on the same footing as "liberated" party, trade union and Komsomol workers.

"The Velikoluks Radio Factory fulfilled the target for the production of consumer goods (portable tape-recorders)," writes G. Dubrovin, editor of the newspaper RADIOVOLNA. "The engineering and technical personnel and the employees received bonuses but no bonuses, it turns out, were offered to us."

We turned to the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems for clarification. The leading economist of the department of socio-cultural branches, A. Korshakov, reported that now the following clauses were turned over to the summary section of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems: to clarify all points on the situation concerning bonuses and to introduce payment for employees of large circulation newspapers for years of service, etc.

Among the responses to the article were accounts of work experience and reflections on the difficulties hindering publication of good, interesting issues. We will cite lines from the letter of A. Ditsyna, editor of the large circulation newspaper in Cheboksary [TRAKTOROSTROITEL']: "The Party committee of the industrial tractor factory in principle and fastidiously analyzes all aspects of the editorial board's work. Such hearings are carried out regularly. You feel much more confident."

Unfortunately, similar, basic norms are hardly observed everywhere. Sometimes they "forget" to even invite journalists to important measures and restrict information to them. There are instances of using editors as assessors of factory management workers.

The authors of the letters and responses unanimously note that now, after the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the collectives of large circulation newspapers and their aktivs are concentrating their efforts on expanding militant socialist competition in order to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan, to raise labor productivity, lower production costs and improve the quality of goods. While assisting the party organizations and work collectives in accomplishing these important tasks, they in their turn count on the assistance and support of Party committees.

12505

CSO: 1830/257

## NATIONAL

### EFFECTIVENESS OF TV SERIES ON WORK WITH LETTERS ASSESSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Ye. Spekhov: "If the Letter Has Arrived...: From Television"]

[Text] These letters, as a rule, are special, and they are written with hope: in the party committee they will understand, will look into everything, will help. The anxious lines suggest and inform; those who read them are linked with people's cares and thoughts as if by invisible threads. One might say that a party committee without advice and proposals from local communists and workers is to some extent deprived of the animating currents of life.

There is also another side to work with letters: how to resolve the difficulty that has arisen on the spot. It happens that, having not received an intelligible reply to his signal, a person with a quick temper appeals higher, a correspondence develops, but things are not set in motion. In general, the problems here are big ones, and they are thoroughly reviewed in the series of Central Television broadcasts "Resolved on the Spot". F. Bruyev and M. Litovchin, the authors of the series, and their consultants B. Alekseyev, V. Lobusov, and V. Potapenko have held a lengthy conversation with the television audience. There have been more than 20 broadcasts from the Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, and the RSFSR oblasts in which the varied work of the party and soviet organs has been illuminated by the letters, suggestions, and complaints of the workers. The secretaries of the central committees of the communist parties of the republics and of the CPSU obkoms have taken an active part in the broadcasts. B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the Letters Department of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the series.

On the whole, success has come to the authors of the broadcasts. They have tried not to avoid sharp corners, not to move the camera aside when people have spoken impartially. A militant, party television journalism cannot close its eyes to difficulties that come up or make believe that everything is all right when it is necessary to talk frankly and honestly about an urgent matter. Upon analysis, both genuine successes and unresolved problems are required. Letters also offer a good occasion for this, and provide a graphic example of the democracy of relationships in our society, of their public nature. Here is only one example.

The television journalists have set up their cameras right in the ore administration of Kursk Oblast's Mikhaylovskiy mine concentration combine. A discussion of personal problems is in progress. V.A. Alekhin, first secretary



of the Zheleznogorsk party gorkom is leading it. A worker has come to his deputy for advice: hasn't the law been broken in his case? How are things explained to him? The deputy publicly consults one, then another supervisor, goes deeper into the matter, and makes inquiries. And he come to the conclusion: comrades, you have made a mistake, and must resolve the worker's request in strict accordance with the law. And we, watching television, hear the calm words, spoken with dignity, of the worker, who is taking part in the discussion: "As I've said about that, you truly investigate everything."

In telling about such a case, the authors have not failed to report that Zheleznogorsk writes least of all to the oblast and to Moscow. As has been said, there is no need. Here complaints and signals can be investigated on the spot. More precisely, they are able to avert such problems arising by capable work with the people, and they educate their cadres in the spirit of a respectful attitude toward what the workers say and what they suggest.

It also happens that you do not resolve every case immediately, in a twinkling. Here there are indeed many paths. One is to take the problem for verification and to approach it little by little from various sides. Another is to fully explain to the person when and what he can expect. It is simply important that people know that their anxieties are not forgotten and that their cases are absolutely moving forward.

The impression of assurance and democracy is strengthened when the authors present on the screen those who are working directly with the letters and who have them in their hands: party veterans, the foremost workers, the party aktiv. These people have passed through life's great school; they are among those who look upon a person with every consideration, who do not become flustered in the face of problems that arise, and who energetically try to resolve them. Their big plans and their free, unfettered speech create yet another impression--of the reliability of these people. One of them is V.G. Vorob'yev, a team leader of the "Elektroapparat" association and an RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy. To such a person, one can, as they say, come with an open soul, for meetings make him happy. "People come to me as to their deputy, and that pleases me. If they didn't come, I wouldn't see the results of my public work, and would probably wonder what good I was as a deputy," says V.G. Vorob'yev.

He began his work biography in his 16th year as an apprentice shoemaker, and was what is now sometimes called a "difficult teenager". Today he is himself a teacher. Life is an interesting thing, as the authors of the broadcasts would say, and then switch their camera from the deputy's youthful face to the veterans Mikhail Petrovich Storozhenko and Georgiy Aleksandrovich Lebedev. And again a narrative of how they operate when a "person's document" is in their hands. The story of the work with the letter through the fate of the people--those who write and those who work with this letter in the party committee--is perhaps the greatest success of recent episodes of the large and thorough series.

On the positive side of the broadcasts of "Resolved on the Spot", one evidently must put the authors' desire to achieve their effectiveness. For television this is not such a new feature. Now and then, even on the program "Time",

[Vremya] the commentator reports on steps taken regarding things criticized. The authors of the series under review have gone further: three recent films from Kursk Oblast have been original "statements of results". Look, and judge what there was two years ago and what there is now. The examples, let us say, again are remarkable. And note the faithfulness to the chosen creative discussion--the illustration through people of their fate.

In general, television publicity concerning the style and methods of party work (and work with letters is part of party work) is still somewhat rare on television. You may thus watch the indicated series with all the greater interest. Is it correct in its premises? Is it sufficiently diverse? Comments on the broadcasts leave a feeling of satisfaction.

But since it is intended to continue the broadcasts, we must express a number of observations of a critical nature. They relate primarily to production standards, which are indispensable in television journalism. In such broadcasts, you expect dynamic drama, a more active development of events, and a greater sharpness of thought, which would engage and motivate the viewer to take part in trying to understand the problems touched upon. You regret that the directorial manner of the experienced M. Litovchin is passive; it lacks inventiveness in foreshortening, energetic involvement in the action, and in-depth confrontation and analysis. From here, unnecessary repetitions, prolixities, and generalizations are drawn up only in the script, and rarely in an artistic series. This lowers the quality of the journalism. When the director is unhurried, looks at life and people's faces thoughtfully, listens attentively to their thoughts and words, the viewer's interest increases, and there is an impact upon the television audience.

Some problems have turned out to be still beyond the strength of the broadcasts' authors: it is sufficient to recall an unpersuasive conversation about very complicated problems of one important construction project of the five-year plan.

All this could not but reduce the effectiveness of what on the whole are interesting and necessary broadcasts.

12462

CSO: 1800/260

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

UZBEKISTAN HOSTS ALL-UNION LINGUISTS MEETING--Yesterday in Andizhan the All-Union Conference of Linguists began. Its participants, scholars and representatives from the VUZs of all union republics are discussing ways to perfect the teaching and learning of Russian. Included in the programme are sharing experiences and acquiring an acquaintance with the practice of Russian teaching in the schools and VUZs of the Andizhan Oblast. Here it is studied in depth, making wide use of technical aids. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 1]

CSO: 1830/341

## REGIONAL

### BAGIROV SPEECH AT AZERBAIJAN CP CC PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Jan 84 pp 1-3

[Speech by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, to a plenum of that body held on 16 January 1984]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

The plenum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's Central Committee, which took place on 26-27 December 1983, has become a most important event in the life of our party and the country. The plenum discussed vitally important questions concerning the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1984.

The text of the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is a document of enormous mobilizing power. It contains profound judgments and conclusions on the basic directions for the further development of the economy; it poses tasks which intensify the party's political and economic strategy at the present stage, and it proposes optimal measures for improving the entire administrative mechanism and for shifting the economy rapidly onto the path of intensification.

The party organization and all the working people of Azerbaijan utterly and completely support and approve Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's conclusions and recommendations, which are based on a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state of the economy, and they accept them for steady guidance and fulfillment.

Last year the rate of economic development grew, the volume of industrial production increased 4 percent (as opposed to 2.9 percent in 1982), and agricultural output increased 3.6 percent. The productivity of public labor grew by 3.5 percent, and the railways began to operate more reliably. Further improvement in the public's real income has been provided. The national income, which is used for demand and consumption, increased by 3.1 percent in 1983.



The communists of Azerbaijan see a direct link between the firm policy, which was adopted by the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, and which is aimed at the maximum possible strengthening of discipline, organization, efficiency and the responsibility which personnel bear for the assigned work and the results achieved in the past year. It should be emphasized that the 1984 plan reinforces the positive tendencies of the past year, and it inspires confidence that the fourth year of the five-year plan will be marked by significant new successes in the country's socio-economic life.

Questions of domestic policy were examined at the December plenum with consideration being given to the sharp exacerbation of the international situation, for which imperialism, and especially the U.S. ruling circles, are responsible. At a time when a tough confrontation is being imposed on our country, when the aggressive forces of the West are trying to test the firmness of the Soviet state, the dynamic development of the economy and the all-around strengthening of our defense capability are the best answer to the intrigues of the class enemy. Under these circumstances, as Comrade Yu.B. Andropov has pointed out, "the rigorous fulfillment of the state plan is becoming not only the obligation, but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person, of every labor collective and of every party and public organization."

The communists and the working people of Azerbaijan warmly approve the party's domestic and foreign policy, the positions and conclusions contained in the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech and the decisions of the December CPSU Central Committee plenum; they wholeheartedly support the measures taken by the Soviet state in response to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, as well as all measures taken to strengthen the defense capability of the Soviet state.

Comrades! When he was outlining the tasks of the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan, Yuriy Vladimirovich emphasized: "Today the most important thing is not to slacken the pace which we have set, nor to lose the general and positive orientation toward work; we must develop these positive processes more actively." The performance of the current and future tasks put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov must become the basis for the activity of all party and public organizations, of all Soviet and economic organs and of all labor collectives.

Our task is to provide as fully as possible for the mobilization of the creative energy and the labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the republic's intelligentsia to ensure that from the very first days of the new year, a good start is made to ensure that the plan targets and socialist obligations for 1984 are strictly fulfilled.

The decisions and materials of the December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been taken by the working people as a fighting program of action. Socialist obligations for 1984 have been adopted at rallies and meetings of labor collectives, and practical measures to carry out our party's designs have been determined.

The monolithic solidarity of the Soviet people and their unshakeable willingness to persistently implement the party's plans are being demonstrated with particular clarity at present, during the preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The past year has been marked by new successes. On 23 December the year's plan for industrial production was completed. The rate of growth amounted to 5.5 percent in comparison with a target of 4.5 percent. Additional output worth more than 200 million rubles was realized. Labor productivity increased 3.7 percent, and production costs declined 0.5 percent in comparison with planned costs. Above-plan profits amounting to 14 million rubles were obtained. As in previous years, the return on investment increased. In the total volume of output which is subject to certification the proportion of items with the Seal of Quality amounted to about 40 percent. Twenty-one ministries and agencies, as well as 467 enterprises, met--ahead of schedule--the 1983 targets and the targets for the first three years of the five-year plan and in terms of rate of growth and the total volume of production and labor productivity.

Under difficult weather conditions the rural workers have produced high yields; they have fulfilled and exceeded--ahead of schedule--the plans and socialist obligations for the production and procurement of all forms of agricultural output, as well as for the delivery of this output to the Union fund. The following amounts were sold to the state: 361,000 tons of grain, 846,000 tons of raw cotton, 1,621,000 tons of grapes, 665,000 tons of vegetables, 201,600 tons of fruit, 59,000 tons of tobacco and 30,300 tons of tea. Significantly larger amounts of potatoes and onions were produced than in previous years, and this has contributed to the complete satisfaction of the public's needs for these items.

In 1983 purchases of meat increased by 5 percent, milk purchases increased 3.4 percent and egg purchases increased 5 percent. The plans for the procurement of all types of fodder were overfulfilled, and their structure and quality were improved. Calculated per head of livestock, the number of fodder units put into storage was 1.2 quintals more than in 1982.

The effectiveness of capital construction has been increased. The following have been put into operation: all 15 facilities designated as being of first-rank state importance, as well as

new capacities in machine building, electric power engineering, and sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Plans for opening housing and social facilities have been fulfilled. Residential buildings with a total area of 1.5 million square meters have been built, as have general education schools with 26,500 student places and children's preschool institutions with 5,500 places.

Workers in all forms of transportation and communications have coped successfully with the plans and their obligations. Freight turnover grew by 7 percent. Positive changes in the operation of the Azerbaijan Railway took shape.

Science, education, culture and health care have received further development; measures have been carried out to further increase the working people's well-being and to improve the conditions of labor, daily life and leisure.

Taking this into account, the plenum of the Communist Party Central Committee must discuss today the drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the republic's budget for 1984. When describing the plans as a whole, it should be noted that they have been compiled, to a greater degree than previously, by taking into account the fuller utilization of the republic's available resources and the achievement of higher end results.

The increase in the produced national income planned for the current year amounts to 4 percent and to 21.5 percent since the start of the five-year plan. According to the draft plan the volume of industrial production will grow by 4.5 percent, and on the basis of the results in the first four years by 23.5 percent. The plan calls for an increase of 22 percent in gross agricultural output in comparison with the average annual level in the 10th Five-Year Plan. All of these very important indicators of economic development exceed--on the basis of the first four years--the preliminary outlines of the five-year plan. The total volume of capital investment in the economy will exceed 2 billion rubles, which is 2.0 percent more than last year. Further development is stipulated for trade and consumer services for the public, as well as for all sectors of the nonproduction sphere.

The practical realization of these plans requires, first of all, the further strengthening of economic leadership and the mobilization of the efforts of labor collectives to improve qualitative indicators and to raise the level of discipline, organization and responsibility at all work sectors. In this regard I would like to dwell on certain key questions in the light of the requirements of the December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Yu.V. Andropov's instructions; our further advancement will depend largely on the solution to these questions.

We know that the plan for the republic is intense. Nonetheless, we have available to us the reserves and opportunities for significant improvement in the rate of growth in national income and industrial production established for this period. This requires above all the unwavering maintenance of plan discipline. It is unacceptable that a number of ministries and departments have not met the established targets of the five-year plan for rate of growth in industrial production, based on the results for the first three years. They include the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Azeruprriybkhoz (Administration of the Fish Industry Az SSR) and others. Industry has developed at rates below target levels in the cities of Baku, Kirovabad and Sumgait and in the Azizbekovskiy, Kirovskiy, Karadagskiy, Narimanovskiy, Nizaminskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy rayons. In 1983, 10 associations and enterprises did not meet sales plans, 29 failed to meet the indicators set for normative net output and 11 did not meet the indicators for production volume.

Experience shows that nonfulfillment of plans, as a rule, occurs due to subjective reasons, the roots of which lie in poor formulation of the work, a low sense of responsibility on the part of officials, or their inability to provide for the clear organization of production and the effective utilization of labor and material resources. Instead of mobilizing collectives to fulfill the established targets, some economic managers direct their efforts to revising these targets downwards. This applies primarily to the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and many enterprises which come under Union jurisdiction, including the Bakstankoprom, Bakeletrobytpribor and Azrezinotekhnika associations, synthetic rubber, fiber glass and chemical-pharmaceutical plants, and others.

Unfortunately, this kind of faulty practice does not meet with decisive condemnation from the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations. Moreover, some of them take on the role of mediator themselves. It is essential to note that on this question there has also been a lowering of the demands made on officials of ministries and departments by the Buro of the Central Committee and the departments of the CPA (Communist Party of Azerbaijan) Central Committee.

I think that we need to put an end to plan adjustments. Individual cases of reductions in plan targets must be the object of special consideration by the republic's Council of Ministers and by party organs. Strict disciplinary and party measures must be applied to those who violate plan discipline. The plenum of the CPA Central Committee, I hope, will support this proposal.



We must do everything possible to provide for the stable fulfillment of the state plans in accordance with the established indicators. "And the primary condition for this," as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, "is the clear organization of all work, including that which is performed centrally and that which is performed locally."

The task set forth by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, which is to achieve an above-plan increase in labor productivity amounting to 1 percent and a reduction in production costs amounting to 0.5 percent, has found broad support among the working people of the republic.

One of the most important economic-political tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan is to ensure that labor productivity grows at a faster rate than increases in labor remuneration, as was stipulated in the 1984 plan for the economic and social development of the republic. We need to achieve a situation in which the correct ratio between labor productivity and its remuneration has become an organic component of the mechanism for planning and evaluating the results of the production activity of every labor collective.

Proceeding from the requirements of the December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the enterprises, associations, ministries departments and planning organs need to give full attention to questions how to achieve the most rapid possible achievement of the projected labor intensity.

The successful resolution of economic and social tasks and the improvement of labor productivity require the broad application of the brigade forms of organization and remuneration of labor. However, once again it must be said today that this work is being developed at an unacceptably slow rate in our republic; in a number of cases the establishment of brigades is only a matter of form, and preference is given to the quantitative side of things to the detriment of the qualitative. In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, we need to significantly increase the work to develop and increase the effectiveness of the brigade forms for organizing and stimulating labor and to create all the conditions for high-quality and productive work by brigade collectives.

The December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee called for a significant increase in the work to improve the quality of output. A number of ministries, departments, enterprises, party and soviet organs are slowly developing and introducing a comprehensive system for controlling output quality.

The plan for the current year calls for the proportion of output in the highest quality category to be brought up to 16.3 percent

of total production volume. The task of the party obkoms, gor-koms and raykoms is to display in this important matter a higher level of activity and initiative and to unleash on a broad scale socialist competition for the overfulfillment of the established targets.

The December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized in particular the need for more effective utilization of the production potential which has been created, including a higher shift utilization factor for the operation of machinery. The situation in several sectors of the republic's industry also provides evidence of the urgency of this problem.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized, the task is for every enterprise, association, ministry, department, Gosplan and Gosnab to have specific measures aimed at increasing the shift utilization factor for the operation of equipment and at eliminating the intra-sector and inter-sector gaps and disproportions and their consequences.

And the republic has had some definite achievements in this area. Since the start of the five-year plan the rate of growth in our national income has somewhat exceeded growth in the social product. This is very good.

However, fruitful work in this direction is not being carried out everywhere, especially in industry and construction. Some economic managers and party organizations do little to eliminate inadequacies in planning, in the setting of norms and the utilizing of material resources, and this leads to a situation in which the proportion of raw and secondary materials, which is the most important indicator of effectiveness in the structure of production costs, is being reduced slowly; overconsumption of these materials is frequently permitted.

The state plan for the current year calls for intense targets for the saving of all types of resources and the accelerated growth of national income in comparison with growth in the social product. The ministries, departments, Gosnab, Gosplan and the republic inter-departmental commission should work out specific measures which stipulate ways and means to ensure a reduction of material expenditures per unit of output and the unconditional fulfillment of the targets on the saving of resources.

An essential condition for the smooth functioning of all units of the economic complex is the strict observance of contract obligations with regard to deliveries of output in the established volumes and product ranges. This was emphasized once again at the Central Committee plenum. Today, it is true, one should note that a number of sectors have somewhat improved "delivery discipline." However, some ministries and departments still underesti-

mate the significance of contract discipline. The fulfillment of contract obligations has not become the main criterion for evaluating the results of the economic activity of every collective. In the past year more than a third of enterprises failed to supply 200 million rubles worth of output for which they had contracts.

The implementation of the party's policy of intensifying public production and increasing its effectiveness is possible only if there is a high level of organization and discipline, which was emphasized once again at the December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Recently the republic has achieved some positive changes in the consolidation of labor and production discipline and in the improved utilization of workers' time. However, certain party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as economic managers, still have not made themselves a part of the decisive struggle against absenteeism, lateness and other forms of lost working time. There are still numerous instances of workers being taken away unjustifiably to carry out various kinds of work not related to production needs. Some managers attempt to compensate for these losses by shock work and the broad use of overtime and work performed on days off. It cannot be considered normal to have a number of enterprises producing in the third ten-day period output amounting to more than half of the monthly plan.

The practical realization of the tasks facing us will depend largely, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "on how we mobilize collectives of enterprises, scientific-research and design organizations, as well as engineering-technical and scientific personnel to accelerate scientific-technical progress. This is a task of first-rank importance. We are obliged and able to resolve it," emphasized Yuriy Vladimirovich.

At the plenum of the CPA Central Committee which took place in December of last year we reviewed in a comprehensive manner the party organization's tasks in accelerating scientific-technical progress and in increasing its role in the economic and social development of the republic, and we outlined specific measures for the most rapid possible application of the achievements of science and technology in the economy.

In the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, I would today like to direct the attention of the Academy of Sciences, the republic's Gosplan, ministries and departments, its higher educational institutions and sector scientific-research institutes, as well as the party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and the primary party organizations to the need to concern themselves constantly from day to day with scientific-technical

progress, and with questions of how to improve the integration of science and production and raise the technical level of output; they must also concern themselves with the need to ensure that the plan for the introduction of new equipment and technology is monitored on a systematic basis.

As in previous years, the 1984 plan devotes a great deal of attention to the development of the basic industrial sectors and especially to the development of the fuel-energy complex.

Thanks to the measures adopted in recent years, the petroleum industry is not lagging behind as it did for an extended period. At the new deposits imeni 28 April' in the Caspian, the first eight wells are providing more than 3,000 tons of petroleum per day. Promising deposits have also been discovered in the Western part of the republic.

However, the favorable opportunities which we have are still not being utilized fully. The state of affairs in drilling is being improved slowly: nearly one-five of the planned wells have not been put into operation.

If the plan for the current year is to be fulfilled, the petroleum workers must improve their operations in exploring and developing promising petroleum- and gas-containing areas; they must increase sharply the effectiveness of drilling operations and the level of the engineering-geological services, and they must introduce on a broader scale progressive methods of petroleum extraction. The utilization of reserves for increasing the production of petroleum is related to the amount of modern drilling and other petroleum equipment which the sector has available, as well as to the supply of spare parts and special materials for the pontoon drilling rigs designed for sinking exploratory wells. We have put these questions to the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of the Petroleum Equipment Industry. The task of the republic's Council of Ministries and the Azneft' and Kaspormorneftegazprom associations is to achieve in the very near future a positive solution to these problems within the union ministries.

It is the duty of the respective party gorkoms and raykoms to begin monitoring on a daily basis the operations of the enterprises in the petroleum and gas industry and to mobilize the efforts of the petroleum workers to fulfill the task, set by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, of achieving growth in the amount of petroleum produced in Azerbaijan.

In the petroleum refining industry questions of how to increase the effectiveness of crude oil utilization are now acquiring particular urgency. Officials of the Ministry of the Petroleum Equipment Industry, the petroleum refining plants and their party



organizations must provide for a sharp increase in the degree of crude oil refining, especially the refining of accompanying sulphurous oil. They must provide for the efficient utilization of available capacities, which is to be the basis for the successful fulfillment and overfullment of the 1984 plan, especially as our petroleum refining capacities are not being fully utilized.

Large tasks face the collectives of enterprises in the republic's chemical and petrochemical industry. They must exceed the planned quantitative and qualitative indicators by 1) improving technological processes, 2) making maximum use of existing capacities and 3) utilizing raw and secondary material resources and production wastes effectively.

Recently measures have been taken to strengthen the energy base of the economy. The second hydroelectric unit at the Shamkhor GES and the third power unit at the Azerbaijan GRES have been put into operation ahead of schedule.

The problems of the future development of the republic's power industry and its participation in the USSR Energy Program were considered in detail during the visit by Comrade P.S. Neporozhnyy, USSR minister of energy and electrification. At present the task is to concentrate our efforts on putting into operation ahead of schedule the fourth power unit of the Azerbaijan GRES and to bring its capacities up to the planned level of 1.2 million kilowatts, as well as on the immediate resolution of all issues related to the expansion of the plant to bring it up to 1.8 million kilowatts and in the future to bring it up to 3 million kilowatts. The construction of the Baku TETs should be accelerated, as should the rate of construction on the electric power network in rural areas and the rate at which the control functions of the republic's power system are automated.

In 1984 machine building will continue to be developed at an accelerated rate. A 9.9 percent increase in the volume of this sector's production is planned. There will be significant growth in the output of specialized vehicles, metal cutting machine tools, instruments, automation equipment and equipment for petroleum production, geological prospecting, drilling, etc. The construction and renovation of enterprises in the electrical equipment, electronics and instrument-making industries will be continued.

Taking a strategic course aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress as our basis, it is essential to achieve a reduction in the time periods required to develop and start up full-scale production of high-quality, reliable machines and equipment with a long service life and to increase the technical level of production. Everything should be done to ensure that the



results of the first four years show this the sector is following the outline of the five-year plan.

In the current year a high rate of growth will also be maintained in the development of non-ferrous metallurgy. Plans call for production volumes of the Non-Ferrous Metallurgy Administration to be increased by 9.8 percent and by 40.4 percent in the four years, given a target of 30.6 percent. This requires that there be growth in the production of alumina, sulphuric acid and potassium sulphate at the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant. There is also much to be done to develop ferrous metallurgy.

Comrades! The December plenum of the CPSU Central Committee devoted particular attention to the further development of the agro-industrial complex and the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Our republic, too, must make its own ever increasing contribution to this national cause. The 1984 plan for gross agricultural output was set at about 2.5 billion rubles or 458 million rubles more than the average level of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Purchases of raw cotton, grapes, fruits, potatoes, tea and eggs are projected at levels above those stipulated by the five-year plan, and purchases of other agricultural products are projected at plan level.

Accelerating the development of animal husbandry is a top-priority problem. In March 1982, as is well known, a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee analyzed the entire range of these questions and set out a comprehensive program for the further intensification of this sector. However, we are not coping with the program which has been adopted; we have not achieved the established indicators. In the past year the kolkhozes, mezhkhozes (inter-farm associations) and sovkhoses did not fulfill the plans for the production of meat, sheep's wool and chicken eggs. More than 20 rayons are providing cattle with a live weight of less than 300 kg, although we set the target of bringing the weight of cattle up to 320 kg in 1983. The experience of the best farms in the Shekinskiy, Apsheronskiy, Agdamskiy and Shemakhinskiy rayons provides evidence that in the current year this indicator can be brought up to a minimum of 330 kg on average throughout the republic. And this, if one calculates it, will yield an additional 3,000 tons.

Growth in the cattle breeding stock is an important condition for increasing meat and milk production.

We are not satisfied with the rate at which beef and buffalo calves are obtained. There are only 50,000 head to supplement the breeding stock and rebuild the herd, and this is one-half of what is needed. In the current year it is essential for the republic to obtain a minimum of 250,000-260,000 calves.

Much work must be done to strengthen the fodder base of animal husbandry.

In the past year the plan for construction-installation work was 102 percent fulfilled, reclamation capacities covering a total area of 110,000 hectares were handed over to farms, all seven facilities designated as especially important and approved by the CPA Central Committee Buro, were put into operation. The 1984 plan calls for capital investment amounting to 255 million rubles to be directed to the construction of water management facilities. The successful fulfillment of this program depends on how fast the deficiencies which exist in this industry are eliminated. In the past year plans were fulfilled for only seven of the 24 above-limit facilities of Glavazmeliovodstroy (Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction of the Az SSR). This is unacceptable.

It is essential, as the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum require, to achieve a sharp acceleration in the rate of land reclamation and irrigation-reclamation work and to increase the struggle against the dispersion of material and labor resources. It is necessary to ensure that all the above-limit facilities which are being built in the Imishlinkskiy and Dzhebrailskiy rayons and in Southern Mugan go into operation on time; it is also necessary to significantly accelerate the rate of construction at the Vaykhyrskoye and Vilyashchayskoye water reservoirs and the Shamkhor machine canal.

Responsible tasks face Gosplan, water-management and agricultural organizations in connection with the development of a long-term program for land reclamation in the Azerbaijan SSR. This document, which must be designed for the long-range perspective (up to the year 2000) should resolve irrigation-reclamation problems in an integrated manner, and it must also increase the utilization effectiveness of the republic's water-management systems. We have taken proposals of this kind to the appropriate Union organs. The republic's Gosplan, Glavazmeliovodstroy, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other interested organizations should concern themselves fully with this question and pursue it until a solution is found.

Thus the current year must become an important stage in the work of raising the utilization effectiveness of those enormous resources which are directed by the state to the development of agriculture.

The task of the party, soviet and economic organs is to persistently increase the yield of the production potential which has been created within the agro-industrial complex, to take a large and--in a word--an appreciable step, to increase the production of fields and farms in order to provide the public with foodstuffs.

"It is very important," noted Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the December CPSU Central Committee plenum, "to make a good start from the very first days of the new year, to make up one's mind to further increase the intensiveness of the work, without skimming over difficulties, many of which lie ahead."

Now, at a time when the weather conditions are developing unfavorably, intense, goal-directed work must be unleashed in the area of agriculture as well. It is essential to mobilize all the forces and means for timely and high-quality efforts in preparation for the entire sequence of spring field work and to increase the care given to winter grain crops, vegetables, orchards, vineyards and fodder crops.

The agricultural ministries and departments need to devote the most concentrated attention to the maximal accumulation and careful expenditure of water used for crops and to the work of putting the operations of the entire water management service on a good footing.

The party raykoms and gorkoms, the RAPO (not further identified) councils and the farms must focus their attention on the wintering of cattle and a steady increase in the output of animal husbandry.

The plan for the current year calls for 5.9 percent more capital investment to be assimilated than in 1983; it also calls for 4.7 percent more construction and installation work to be completed and 15 percent more fixed capital to be put on stream than in 1983.

There must be particularly strict control, as the December CPSU Central Committee plenum requires, over the fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing, schools, hospitals and other socio-cultural and public service facilities. And every failure must be viewed as a serious infraction of party and state discipline.

Serious tasks have been set before the transport organizations. We are talking first of all about improvements in the location, specialization and cooperation of production and the elimination of many unnecessary trips, "which are burdensome for the entire economy," emphasized Yu.V. Andropov. The Council of Ministers and the republic's Gosplan must carry out appropriate work in this area.

The plenum called the protection of the environment and efficient utilization of natural resources a problem of great economic and social significance.

The 1984 plan calls for an increase in appropriations for these purposes. The task is to expand the scale of work on preventing pollution of the Caspian Sea and the air of industrial centers. It is essential to put into operation in good time all treatment installations, to expand the scale of water-protection measures, to increase the quantity of pollutants which are being trapped and neutralized, to provide for the planting of protective tree belts and to carry out recultivation work.

However, taking into account the fact that the republic lags behind the average Union-wide level for a number of indicators which characterize social development, the parameters set out for 1984 in this direction must be viewed as minimal; not only must they be fulfilled, they must be overfulfilled.

Last year a number of cities, rayons, ministries, departments, associations and enterprises did not meet their targets for the production of consumer goods. It is an unacceptable fact that many heavy industry enterprises only produce up to 15 kopecks of consumer goods for every ruble of the wage fund.

All these inadequacies in consumer goods production naturally result in the development of shortages of some items and surpluses of others, and they give rise to negative phenomena, including speculation. A large percentage of the income earned from the labor of blue-collar workers, kolkhos members and white-collar workers is sitting in the pockets of speculators.

The consumer service sector also faces tasks which are no less urgent.

In order to improve the supply of consumer goods to the public the 1984 plan stipulates an accelerated rate of growth in the production of these items. It must amount to 6 percent for the republic as a whole.

The successful resolution of the large-scale tasks related to both the current and future development of the economy requires further improvements in the style, form and methods of economic leadership, and an increased role for the labor collectives in the efforts to achieve the best end results. More creativity should be demonstrated in providing for the efficient combination of the sector and territorial principles in production management. We need to increase in every possible way the role of the local soviets in resolving issues of the comprehensive development of the economy.

In this regard the economic experiment being conducted on the basis of a party and government decision to expand the rights of enterprises and to increase their responsibility for the results of their work is of great significance. Our experiment encom-



passes 16 enterprises in the electrical equipment industry which have a production volume of more than one-fourth of all the republic's machine building output.

We need to provide for the successful conduct of the experiment and to accumulate the appropriate experience of working in a new way in order to apply the results in other sectors of the economy. We went to the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building with a proposal about the advisability of also carrying out this economic experiment at a number of petroleum machine building plants which have all the conditions necessary for it.

The accumulated experience of work performed under the new conditions will make it possible to raise the level of management and planning, to introduce--beginning with the 12th Five-Year Plan, modern forms and methods of economic management, to improve the economic activities of enterprises and to utilize more fully the deeply-hidden production reserves.

It is well known that the republic has accumulated a certain amount of and organizational experience in the the resolution of major economic and social problems and in the mobilization of the efforts of communists and of all working people to fulfill the tasks set by the party. At present the task is to use this experience as the basis for ensuring that people's indoctrination is inextricably linked with all the most important directions of economic activity.

The party organizations, ideological institutions and organs of education and culture should utilize effectively all forms and methods of ideological influence on the masses in order to bring to the minds and hearts of every working person the materials of the plenum, their creative Marxist-Leninist spirit, the clarity and precision of the goals and tasks, as well as the ways, means and methods to achieve them.

The press, raïdo and television have a great role to play in the propaganda for the decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee and the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They are called upon to portray our successes vividly, to support the progressive experience and initiative of the masses, to help in uncovering and utilizing reserves and in overcoming inadequacies and difficulties.

How well each enterprise and association applies the party decisions to the practical work at hand is the basis on which one must judge the ability of economic managers and public organizations to mobilize people to achieve high end results in their work.



That is why the careful selection of personnel on the basis of job-related and political qualities and the indoctrination of genuine organizers of production and capable employees who show initiative constitute one of the most important tasks of the party organizations.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov personally that the party organization of Azerbaijan is mobilizing people's efforts and will direct the creative energy and initiative of labor collectives to successfully implement the decisions of the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum and to fulfill ahead of schedule the 1984 plans and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

(Comrade K.M. Bagirov's report was listened to with great attention and it was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

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## REGIONAL

### NABIYEV ADDRESSES JANUARY PLENUM ON WORK STYLE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Article: "Report of First Secretary of Tajik Communist Party R. N. Nabyev -- Work Creatively, and Give Your All!"]

[Text] On 27-28 December 1983, R.N. Nabyev said in his report, the regular Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee took place. The projected State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1984 were examined there. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov did not have the opportunity to participate personally in the work of the Plenum. But he sent the text of his speech which was distributed to members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee and to members of the Central Inspection Commission. The text of the speech was published and evoked enormous response not only in our country but abroad. The Plenum unanimously adopted a decree which includes a practical program for our further work.

The content of these important political documents is well-known. But nonetheless in considering our tasks and the limits of growth of our economy today, it is still important to devote attention again to these crucial questions which we are speaking of.

The main thing, undoubtedly, is insuring successful fulfillment of the plan, balanced with a certain tension in relation to certain incomplete work in the national economy. Consequently it is essential to use every possibility, and above all the initiative of the workers themselves, for overfulfilling it. The practical task is being posed -- to achieve an above-plan increase in labor productivity of not less than one percent and reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent. This, emphasized Yuriy Vladimirovich, must be considered as an additional party assignment to the plan.

In fulfilling this task, our republic's industry may yield additional output worth approximately 41 million rubles, while builders may fulfill additional volume of construction-installation work worth more than nine million rubles.

In concentrating attention and efforts on the most urgent problems, on those bottlenecks which are holding back overall progress it is important to put existing production and scientific-technical potential into action with the

most effectiveness. But there are many of these bottlenecks. In particular, attention was directed to shortcomings in capital construction and in transportation. The need to maintain contract discipline was emphasized.

The main socio-political goal of our plans is above all to increase the standard of living of the people. There is much to do in this direction. A persistent battle to implement the Food Program is going on. The assortment is being expanded and quality of industrial consumer goods is being increased.

At the same time everything is still far from being in order here. The quality of a number of industrial goods does not comply with growing demands. The services sphere is cause for valid reprimands. It is important to do everything possible so that questions involving the welfare of the people are solved without delay.

A great deal of attention was devoted to long-term economic policies and the strategy of economic growth.

Today, says Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, the time is ripe for the question of working out a program of comprehensive improvement of the whole mechanism of management, which must fully comply with the economy of developed socialism and the character of the tasks being fulfilled. We are speaking here of improving the organizational structure of management at all levels and in all links of the national economy, improving the system of planning the national economy, and increasing the efficiency of the whole series of economic levels and incentives of the economic mechanism. Many elements of this program will be tested in the course of the extensive experiment which began in January 1984.

Under conditions of the sharply aggravated international situation, for which imperialist circles are to blame, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasizes, the unfailing fulfillment of plan assignments and conscientious, highly productive labor is not only an obligation, but also the patriotic duty of every labor collective and every Soviet man.

Later Nabiyeu said: The first three years of the five-year plan are behind us. In this time the republic has taken important steps in its economic and social development. Industrial output worth 256 million rubles has been produced above and beyond annual plans. Plans for procuring all kinds of agricultural output have been fulfilled with the exceptions of fine-fibered varieties of cotton, karakul, and geraniums. The number of cows, pigs, and fowl has increased.

In three years almost 2.2 billion rubles worth of state capital investment has been directed into the national economy.

National income rose by 3.8 percent and real income per capital by 0.5 percent.

Basic indicators of the plan for economic and social development were successfully fulfilled this past year, 1983, also. The annual plan for sale of industrial output and production of most of the important kinds of articles was fulfilled

ahead of schedule, on 26 December. Output worth 103 million rubles was produced above and beyond the plan. Production was incorporated of a number of new types of articles. More consumer goods were produced than was envisioned by the plan and additional assignments. Sectors which determined technical progress are developing at rapid rates.

Rural workers also made their contribution to implementing the Food Program. The volume of gross agricultural output totaled 1.5 billion rubles. Plans for procurement of most kinds of agricultural output were overfulfilled. The number of livestock and the productivity of public animal husbandry rose.

In the past year 24 large production enterprises and shops, new irrigated lands, a number of animal husbandry units and complexes, vegetable warehouses, and other projects were put into operation.

Transportation, communications, and municipal facilities received further development. Real incomes of the population, volumes of commodity turnover, and sale of domestic services increased.

Everything that has been said gives grounds to conclude that we have a reliable base for achieving the goals outlined in projections of the State Plan and Budget of the republic for 1984. Dwelling on the more important indicators and some features of these documents, the speaker noted that they are worked out in accordance with assignments established for this year of the five-year plan and are based on party directives for further increasing the efficiency of public production and for a steady increase in the prosperity of the people.

Convincing proof of the continuing concern of the party and the Soviet Government for the welfare of the people is the social direction of our plans. Suffice it to say that in the current year, 822 million rubles, or 52.8 percent of all budget allocations, are to be directed toward social-cultural measures. Furthermore, about 50 million rubles worth of the resources of enterprises, kolkhozes, and social organizations will be directed to these purposes.

The Buro of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, said R. N. Nabiyeu, is introducing a proposal to approve the projected plan and budget in general and charge the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers with submitting them for review at the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

Our patriotic, international duty is to do everything possible not only to fulfill the plans mentioned, but to maximally compensate for what has been omitted, and with honor arrive at the finish of the five-year plan.

Socialist obligations which are developed on the basis of obligations of rayons, cities, oblasts, and ministries and departments are called on to play an important mobilizing role in this.

Today it may be said with confidence that all sectors of the national economy have reserves and opportunities for fulfilling and overfulfilling the assignments mentioned. Consequently, expanding work on successful fulfillment and

overfulfillment of these goals everywhere from the first days of adoption of the obligations is important. Competition for meeting the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the republic and the Tajik Communist Party in a deserving way should play an important mobilising role in this.

I should say that the situation is becoming extremely intense in terms of achieving rates of production growth envisioned by the five-year plan. In light of the substantial overfulfillment of annual assignments which was discussed above, in three years the volume of output rose by 11.5 percent as compared to the 1980 level. We are only 2.5 percent below the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Consequently, the most important and primary task of leaders of ministries, departments, industrial associations, and enterprises of the republic, and committees and Councils of People's Deputies must be the search for and implementation of reserves for additional production of output. At the same time, this output must be of high quality and necessary to the national economy. We have these reserves, and even more. There is no need to go far in search of examples.

In 1983 the republic's Ministry of Light Industry's plan for the condition of material and labor resources was made up in such a way that fulfilling it did not insure increasing the rates of production growth envisioned by the five-year plan, i.e., by 3.7 percent. A purposeful and thoughtful search for reserves coordinated by the ministry's collegium was conducted throughout the whole year. As a result 28.3 million rubles worth of above-plan output was produced and the gap as compared to the five-year plan was reduced by 0.74 percent.

The 1983 plan for enterprises of the Ministry of Feed Industry was overfulfilled by three percent. They produced almost eight million rubles worth of commodity goods above and beyond the assignment and in this way outstripped the indicators for the first three years of the five-year plan by 1.8 percent.

By creating numerous branches and shops, enlisting the population in home labor, and incorporating new types of output, the Ministry of Local Industry also managed to significantly exceed the planned rates of growth of production for 1981-1983. It is completely realistic to expect that the Ministry of Local Industry will achieve the 200 million ruble limit in 1984, which exceeds the five-year plan assignment by 11 million rubles.

Many collectives worked creatively and with initiative to strengthen labor discipline, increase labor productivity, introduce progressive forms of its organization, and achieve scientific-technical progress.

It needs to be said that a great deal more must be done in utilizing existing reserves. If all enterprises were to produce in 1983 commodity output in the volume envisioned by the annual plan, we would obtain additional articles worth 27.4 million rubles.

Enormous reserves are concealed in the economic and prudent expenditure of raw and process materials. And we are speaking here not only of reducing the prime



cost of output, which was absolutely correctly pointed out in the decree of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. By conserving raw and processed materials we could, to some degree, increase the workload on equipment and the shift index which, in a number of our sectors and in particular machine building, is still extremely low.

By no means has everything been done in terms of creating branches of large enterprises close to the homes of able-bodied people who are not employed. It may be said that this work is only beginning today.

We are also at the very beginning of the path in the matters of strengthening labor, production, and state discipline and utilizing the proposals of the Law on Labor Collectives to the full extent, although positive tendencies are present here.

We have already spoken repeatedly of the need for unconditional fulfillment of the plan for introducing new equipment and progressive technology, reducing the proportion of manual labor, developing new types of output with improved consumer features, utilizing local raw materials and waste products, and so forth. All of the possibilities should be utilized to the full extent in working out organizational-technical measures for fulfilling 1984 plans and socialist obligations. The one goal of their implementation is to achieve the growth rate of industrial production set by the 11th Five-Year Plan for socioeconomic development of the Tajik SSR.

Agroindustrial complex workers are faced with important tasks. The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is focusing on the need to continually increase efforts to fulfill the USSR Food Program and increase field and livestock productivity.

There is a great deal of work to be done on many planes. Although the gross output of republic agriculture is developing dynamically, many rayons and farms tolerate lagging behind planned volumes of production and procurement of certain types of output.

Let us take cotton growing as an example. Last year one oblast, 10 rayons, and 72 farms did not meet their plans for cotton procurement. As a result, the republic plan was not fulfilled either. A debt for the most valuable fine-fibered varieties of cotton resulted. It was an unusually difficult year with respect to weather conditions, and many did not pass this exacting test; they did not manage to find correct solutions, mobilize all forces, and make use of the rich accumulated know-how, as the republic's most progressive farms did.

This question is complicated and important, and it must be analyzed skillfully, mistakes identified, and conclusions drawn for the future.

Production and procurement of agricultural output must continually increase and, as they say, keep pace with our rapid population growth. This task must be fulfilled primarily by increasing the return per irrigated hectare and the yield of all crops. This should be a subject of special concern for party and Soviet organs, all rural working people, and our agricultural science.

Along with this we must endeavor to insure that not one hectare of irrigated land goes vacant. Unfortunately, every year much of this land in the republic is not used. There are various reasons such as ill-timed introduction of the land, formation of bogs, salinization of the soil, and -- at times -- obvious carelessness. With a business-like approach rather large vacant sections can be found at most kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and with modest expenditures they can be put into agricultural circulation.

Private plots can also yield large quantities of output. Some of them are, unfortunately, vacant. People must be given incentive so that they grow vegetables, fruit, and grapes; they must be helped to do this. The same thing applies to the subsidiary farms at enterprises.

There are many farms in the republic which are receiving high returns from the land. The Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Proletarskiy Rayon, which is managed by A. Samatov, twice a Hero of Socialist Labor, gets 1.5 times more gross output on its 100 hectare of irrigated land than does the neighboring Kommunizm Kolkhoz. The average delivery weight of cattle at this farm last year was almost 500 kilograms and silage corn yield was approximately 600 quintals. You will not find so-called abandoned land here; it is all being used. And in the Zafarobodskiy Zone this farm's land is producing a great deal more than the neighboring farms.

Other examples may also be cited. Land is being used with a high return at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Voseyskiy Rayon, managed by Hero of Socialist Labor M. Makhmadaliyev. With 100 hectares of irrigated land there milk production has been raised to 725 quintals and the cotton yield from an area of some 4,000 hectares is more than 39 quintals.

At the Moskva Sovkhoz in Dzhilkulskiy Rayon it has become the norm to get more than 1,300 quintals of beets per hectare. Everyone also knows about the high profitability of the Moskva Kolkhoz in Kanibadamskiy Rayon and the fact that the Interfarm Cattle Feeding Enterprise imeni Frunze in Gissarskiy Rayon receives three feed harvests a year.

As you see, enormous opportunities for increasing the production of agricultural output open up with skillful utilization of irrigated land. And all the farms in the republic must take advantage of these opportunities fully.

We have many problems in animal husbandry. In dairy farming the problem of filling complexes, of bringing them to projected capacities, still has not been solved. As a result, the prime cost of milk production remains high at most farms, and expenditures for construction have not been repaid. The problem of raising pedigreed young animals, as well as herd replacement in general, is being worked on half-heartedly. Many farms continue to deliver low-weight beef cattle and slaughter for so-called internal needs is too large.

Special attention should be given to quality indicators and establishing a base for the sector's future success. We are speaking of improving the structure of the herd, replacement, breeding work, intensification of irrigated feed production, and training skilled personnel.

Raising the productivity of agrarian labor remains a key concern of party, Soviet, and economic organs. An effective means of fulfilling this task is extensive use of the collective contract at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and continued development and improvement of cost accounting relations. Using equipment and chemicals a little more carefully and prudently and watching constantly to see that the large amount of capital invested in the sector gives the highest return most rapidly are important measures. The report-election campaign will take place at kolkhozes in January. It must be actively used for further improvement of kolkhoz democracy and mobilizing kolkhoz members to fulfill their annual assignments and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The winter period must be used to maximum advantage for large-scale training of rural working people.

Special attention should be given to this matter also. We should work and manage things so that nothing which has been raised is lost. This especially concerns processing enterprises. Unfortunately, we still come across cases of poor management and waste of people's property. This is what occurred, for example, at the Leninabad Canning Combine, where extremely flagrant violations of the system for procuring and storing raw materials were observed.

Unfortunately, such cases are not isolated and unique. Such behavior must be absolutely eliminated, and the damage and production losses must be answered for with full strictness. At the same time, the number of trade points should be increased so that output produced gets to workers while still fresh.

The December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demanded that special attention be paid to improving construction work, concentrating forces and means on start-up sites, and insuring introduction into operation and incorporation of new production capacities. And this should be done according to plan. Implementation of our plans depends directly on the state of affairs in capital construction.

It must be said that the republic's construction workers began the fourth year of the five-year plan in far less than optimal shape. There has undoubtedly been growth compared to the 1982 level. But they have not made a fundamental turn for the better. As before, more than 10 percent of capital investment is not being incorporated. Many production capacities and other necessary projects are not being introduced at the right time. In the first three years of the five-year plan introduction of fixed capital was only 72 percent fulfilled.

In light of the demands of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee there should be especially rigorous accountability for failure to fulfill plans for construction of housing, schools, hospitals, children's preschool institutions, and municipal facilities.

It should be said that managers of organizations usually find various explanations and objective reasons for these shortcomings. Nonetheless, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes that we do not need explanations, but rather actual improvement in capital construction work.

One of the causes of the many shortcomings -- and they are ones that repeat themselves year after year -- should be discerned, it seems, in the planning of capital construction and material-technical support for it. Stricter monitoring and a stricter approach to this problem are needed.

The use of progressive methods, especially the comprehensive flow brigade contract, is an important reserve for accelerating the rate of capital construction and construction quality and production organization. However, this problem is not being solved properly everywhere either, and a formalistic approach to the matter often impedes progress.

Ministries and departments, managers of construction subdivisions, and their party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are not working hard enough on bolstering labor discipline, forming stable construction collectives, and creating conditions for high labor productivity. As a consequence there are large losses of worker time. There are many shortcomings in the work of construction industry enterprises. Their capacities are not being utilized fully. The quality of output leaves much to be desired.

In order to eliminate these and other shortcomings more rapidly and fulfill growing tasks successfully, party management of construction must be intensified, and the accountability of managers and specialists for the state of affairs in this important sector must be raised.

The growing demands of the population and the national economy for the organization of transport and communications, especially in development of the telephone system, are not being fully met.

There are fundamental gaps in the organization of trade, public catering, and domestic services. Plan assignments and socialist obligations are not being fulfilled. And this is explained not only by the shortage of commodity resources. Inadequate monitoring for the presence of a broad assortment of goods in everyday demand in the trade network and shortcomings in distribution and maneuvering of commodity resources have had an equal impact. The relations of trade with the industry that produces consumer goods have not been properly ordered.

The managers of the ministries of Trade and Domestic Services, the Tajik Union of Consumers Societies, and other ministries and departments which have assignments in trade and domestic services must intensify monitoring of the situation in their sectors and establish proper order in the work.

Obviously, there are many questions and problems which require solutions. There are unused reserves everywhere, and our duty is to put them in the service of the people as quickly as possible. And it is very important to get a good start from the very beginning of the year.

In order to do this all our organizational and ideological-indoctrination work with the people must be raised to the level of the new demands. All our successes will depend crucially, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov correctly noted, on mobilization of the masses, a creative attitude of people toward their assigned work, and further development of socialist competition.

Our paramount task now is to use all the means of political work to make the workers aware of the profound meaning of the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the text of the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and the documents of the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which correlate party objectives with our practical affairs.

There is a great deal of work to do, and it is important to make use of accumulated management experience with economic building and focusing attention on the urgent tasks of party work. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes in the text of his speech, careful selection of personnel according to their work and political qualities and indoctrination of true production organizers and talented workers who also show initiative are very important here.

The republic has developed a definite system of work to implement the personnel policies of the CPSU. The composition of executive personnel at all levels of economic and cultural development is constantly improving.

Nonetheless, there are still cases where managers who fail at their work and permit violations of discipline and abuses under various pretexts are kept on the job for years or moved from one position to another.

The speaker dwelled on the style and methods of work of party organizations in managing organization, political, and economic activity.

That is how things stand. The style, forms, and methods of work, especially of the administrative apparatus, must be studied literally everywhere with utmost attention and analyzed in detail taking account of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. Practical paths to their implementation must be outlined, and these matters must be examined at plenums of party committees and meetings in primary party organizations.

All this, of course, should occur under the sign of mobilizing forces for implementing the challenges of economic and social development advanced in the decisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The need to organize precise and effective checks on performance should be especially recalled. Incidentally, this is not the first time we have spoken about this. Generally we have no shortage of decisions on the economic issues that are most vital to us. But many party committees are plainly doing a very poor job of organizing work to carry them out.

Much remains to be done to completely rid certain party committees of the mistaken practice of taking the place of Soviet and economic bodies, issuing directives and orders on any occasion, and controlling almost every step of the managers and specialists.

A great deal of concern must be shown for increasing the efficiency of primary and shop party organizations and party groups and to continually improve selection and admission to the party and placement of communists in key production sections.



The party and government are now devoting special attention to improving the administrative structure. The republic Council of Ministers and the ministries and departments should consider this issue seriously. These tasks must be fulfilled with all due consistency and persistence.

It must be emphasized that today's plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee is taking place during the days when, through the country as well as in our republic, preparations for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have begun. This obliges us to step up political work in every way in the labor collectives and also at the voters' dwelling places in order to encompass the entire population with our ideological impact and bring the party's words to every person.

All organizational and political work of party, Soviet, and management organs, of trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations, and of the press, television, and radio should be directed to further strengthening the unity of the party and the people and developing the labor and political activism of the workers in the endeavor to carry out the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In conclusion I want to emphasize once again that the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee laid out a broad program of work. Fulfilling it should be the immutable law and principal patriotic duty of all our personnel. We should all feel constantly responsible for the work entrusted to us, labor with our fullest effort, and carry out the assigned tasks with honor.

Time does not tolerate delay. The first half of January is already running out and we must all roll up our sleeves and get down to business without delay.

Industrial workers must eliminate existing shortcomings in economic activities quickly and learn to work without anyone lagging behind. Fulfillment of production assignments and contract obligations right from the start of the year should be an immutable law for everyone.

It is important for agricultural workers to make sure that a reliable base is created without delay for a high yield this year. Fall plowing must be finished soon in all places and preparations made for spring field work. In order to do this all equipment must be brought to readiness and field planning, cleaning of irrigation systems, and leaching of saline soils must be carried out. Seed preparation and storage of organic and mineral fertilizer are equally important. Orchard farmers and grape growers also have many responsibilities.

In animal husbandry animal wintering is at its height. Feed preparation shops and feed preparation lines must work at full capacity at every farm now to insure processing of all feed. In sheep raising it will soon be time for preparatory work for the breeding season.

The Central Committee Buro approved the socialist obligations of Gissarskiy Rayon, the Rokhi Lenina Kolkhoz in Ura-Tyubinskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Dzhilikulski Rayon, and the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Moskovskiy Rayon for successfully carrying out livestock wintering and increasing production and state purchases of livestock products during the winter of 1983-1984.

The decree will be published in the republic press and party organizations must follow it and perform the work necessary to insure universal support for this valuable initiative.

Much remains for land reclamation workers to do in the winter and early spring season. In cooperation with the kolkhozes and sovkhoses systems operations workers should insure that water retention and flushing steps are carried out on all irrigated fields, lowering the water table where necessary. Agricultural construction organizations must put at least 2,600 hectares of new irrigated land into use before the start of spring planting.

Capital construction workers must show special responsibility. The sector must be brought out of its breakdown as quickly as possible. Party committees must now take all start-up projects under their control, especially those which were not turned over in December. At the same time, fulfillment of plans for the current year must be approached with great responsibility.

In short, everyone must now work not only for successful completion of the current year, but also must think about how we can reach the level of the assignments of the five-year plan as a whole, for all indicators.

Permit me on your behalf to insure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov personally that Tajik party organizations, communists, and all workers of the republic will do everything that depends on them to fulfill the obligations assumed in 1984, the anniversary year of the republic, and will uphold with honor the promise we have made to the party and to the people.

12,424

CSO: 1830/218

## REGIONAL

### TAJIK SECOND SECRETARY ON PARTY ELECTIONS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Jan 84 p 2

[Article: "Report of Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party Yu. I. Polukarov -- Results of Reports and Elections in Party Organizations"]

[Text] In September-December 1983 reports and elections took place in republic party groups and shop and primary party organizations and conferences were held in five primary, 41 rayon, 14 city, and four oblast party organizations.

The reports and elections demonstrated the militance, discipline, and activism of party members. Ninety-eight percent of the communists participated in meetings of primary party organizations; 41.3 percent of them spoke during the discussions. There were substantially more workers, ordinary kolkhoz members, and women than in past years.

The meetings and conferences clearly demonstrated the high political and labor enthusiasm of the republic's workers; the domestic and foreign policies of the party and the fruitful activity of the Central Committee and Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU aimed at preserving peace in the world in the current complex and tense international situation were unanimously and eagerly approved at them.

Communists, like all workers of the republic, fully approved the announcement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Yu. V. Andropov as a document of enormous international significance and expressed their determination to increase their contribution to strengthening the economic might and preparedness of the country by urgent, highly productive labor.

The high level of discipline of the meetings and conferences was promoted by continuous attention to them on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and a great deal of preparatory work done by the republic's party committees. The progress of the reports and elections was regularly discussed by the buro's of the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party and was widely covered in the pages of republic, oblast, city, and rayon newspapers and in radio and television broadcasts.

Taking active part in preparing and conducting them were members and candidate members of the buro of the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, members and candidate members of inspection commissions of party committees, and managers of republic organizations.

Questions of party management of economic and cultural construction occupied a central place in the work of the meetings and conferences. Participants in the election-report campaign in many cases related successes achieved with improving style and methods of party leadership and the positive influence on this of recommendations of the all-Union Scientific-Practical Conference which took place in Tbilisi in April 1983.

Party committees have begun to duplicate Soviet and economic organs less; they have strengthened links with primary party organizations and the party activ, and they have focused attention on working with personnel.

Providing broader information to the activ on the activities of the buro's of party committees and party organizations and on implementing decrees, critical observations, and suggestions offered by communists received approval.

Continued organizational strengthening and increasing of the authority and militance of trade union and Komsomol organizations in managing election organs, in which more than 27,000 members and candidate members of the party work, was noted.

The activities of party organizations in implementing directives of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks resulting from the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the Plenum were analyzed thoroughly. It was emphasized that there has been a rise in the quality and enrichment of the content of political study and economic education, uniform political days, and open-letter days.

Elections of managers of organs of party organizations took place in an organized manner. More than a third of the secretaries of party organizations are women and the number of specialists and people with higher education increased in this category of the election activ. The number of workers and ordinary kolkhoz members who are members of buro's of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party significantly increased. On the whole politically mature, competent communists possessing initiative and high organizational talent and who had conducted themselves well in practical matters became managers.

In interpreting the experience accumulated and critically evaluating the activities of party organizations and their management organs, the republic's communists offered more than 9,600 comments and proposals. A substantial proportion of these comments and proposals deal with shortcomings in party management of the economy and the need to increase responsibility of personnel, actively utilize reserves, reduce material and financial expenditures, and generalize and disseminate positive experience.

In the Dushanbe City and Leninabad Oblast party conferences a great deal of concern was expressed for the fact that many enterprises are not fulfilling assignments to sell industrial output, and at the Kulyab Oblast Party Conference they noted the slow increase in quality of industrial output.

Participants in meetings and conferences of the cities of Leninabad, Tursunzade, Ordzhonikidzeabad, and others told that a number of production collectives are carrying out work on conservation and economy of all types of resources in a half-hearted way.

A sharp discussion took place on the production of consumer goods and on improving their quality. Serious claims against suppliers were presented.

A great deal of attention was devoted to capital construction. It was emphasized that assignments are not being fulfilled for introducing production capacities or housing and social-domestic projects. State commissions of ispolkoms and city and rayon Councils were justly criticized for putting residences and other buildings into operation in very unfinished condition.

A special demand was presented to the gorkom and raykoms of the party and the goriapolkom of the republic's capital to develop in 1984-1990 municipal services and build municipal and cultural-domestic facilities. It was emphasized that a great deal should be done here not only by party, Soviet, and economic organs and the whole community of the city of Dushanbe, but by the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR and appropriate ministries and departments.

Discussion on improving construction work in the countryside and supplying the rural population with drinking water took place at the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast, and Lumsangirskiy, Kolkhozabadskiy, Dzhitikaulskiy, Voseyskiy, Parkharskiy, Nauskiy, and Proletarskiy rayon conferences.

Questions of trade and public catering and the work of the services sphere were discussed on a principled basis. Communists noted that as before, the assortment of goods is inadequate, instances of an uneven supply of food products and articles in the trade network are being tolerated, popular demand is not being studied satisfactorily, and at times the quality of fulfilling orders by domestic service enterprises is low.

Serious criticism was directed at the republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming at party conferences of the cities of Dushanbe, Leninabad, Gurek, Tursunzade, and others.

Serious reprimands were directed at the Ministry of Municipal services.

There was much criticism of medical services, especially for the rural population.

In noting the successes achieved in agriculture, the people who presented reports and those who spoke focused chief attention on increasing rates of production of crop-farming and animal husbandry based on efficient use of land, mineral fertilizers, and equipment.



It was noted that in 1982-1983 every third farm did not fulfill the plan for delivery of raw-cotton while almost half the cotton-growing brigades obtained a yield lower than the average republic level. In many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Kulyab Oblast and Ayninskiy, Ganchinskiy, Yavanskiy, Dzhirgatal'skiy, Komsomolabad'skiy, and Leninskiy rayons, the average sale weight of cattle is significantly lower than the republic indicator. If those lagging behind could be brought up to average republic level in this period, more than 80,000 tons of raw cotton, 2,400 tons of beef, and 20,000 tons of milk would be additionally obtained.

Valid claims against the ministries of land reclamation and water resources, agriculture, fruit and vegetable farming, and Glavtadzhikvostroy [possibly Main Administration of the Tajik Water Management Construction] were stated for insufficient work on improving the reclamation condition and water supply of irrigated lands in Yavanskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Vakhshskiy, Kolkhozabad'skiy, Dzhilikul'skiy, Matchinskiy, Kanibadam'skiy, Moscovskiy, Voseyskiy, Rushanskiy, and other rayons.

Everywhere the need was emphasized for fundamental improvement in seed-growing and creation of high quality cotton plant varieties, and improvement of crop rotation and breeding.

Questions of scientific-research work were dealt with in detail. Serious gaps in solving problems which are urgent for the republic were pointed out and the importance of increasing the personal responsibility of every scientific worker for research results and their introduction into production was emphasized.

By closely relating fulfilling national economic tasks with improving style and methods of work, the speakers emphasized that many party committees still lack a deep, analytical, long-range approach to the work, to practical affairs. Some of them, as before, gravitate to paperwork methods of management, are in error by making a fuss about meetings and orders and decrees, render inadequate help to lower links in organizing inter-party work, and are not relying on them enough in fulfilling economic-political tasks. The party committee apparatus is overloaded with solving operational problems and collecting different reports and information.

In noting the large amount of work done in training personnel for different sectors, the speakers pointed out the need henceforth to saturate all sectors of production with highly skilled personnel. Thus, at the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Party Conference, T. Kalandareva, foreman of a cotton growing brigade at the Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Pyandzhskiy Rayon, sharply posed the question of keeping middle-level personnel.

The conferences discussed cases of unnecessary haste in promoting managers when, because of insufficiently thorough study of their work and moral qualities, untrained, and in certain cases, dishonest people turn up in responsible positions.

A great deal of attention was devoted to intra-party work. The speakers noted that there are many party organizations where party meetings and meetings of party bureaus and party committees are regularly held and extensive decisions and plans of measures are adopted. At the same time the collective does not fulfill plans, there are many violations of labor discipline there, and responsibility for matters entrusted to them is low. This speaks of the fact that the point of party work is replaced by form. Delegates of the Dushanbe City Party Conference and the Kurgan-Tyube, Leninabad, and Kulyab Oblast party conferences noted the intolerability of such a situation.

In analyzing questions of admission and placement of party forces in the party, those who gave reports and those who spoke emphasized that party organizations have begun to approach election for membership in the CPSU more strictly. At the same time, some party organizations and raykoms and gorkoms of the party are not coordinating to the full extent this work with the need to envelop all sections of production with proper party influence.

Many comments and proposals are related to improving ideological indoctrination work in the spirit of the demands of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Concern was expressed in connection with the fact that in a number of party organizations work on international and patriotic indoctrination, especially of youth, is being carried out haphazardly and in a routine way. It was pointed out that the series of propagandistic and mass-political measures is not having the proper impact on the conscience and behavior of people because the measures are being carried out in a formal way. Some party organizations are doing poor work on indoctrinating people with a communist attitude to labor and socialist property. Conditions of intolerance toward violations of discipline to drunkenness and other anti-social phenomena have not been created everywhere. In this connection the thought sounded insistently of the need to achieve organizational unity of management, organizational, and indoctrinational work in the matter and improved forms and methods of moral, patriotic, and international indoctrination of workers.

Attention was paid to the need to enlist management personnel more extensively in mass ideological work and intensify it in the residence.

It was emphasized that in today's conditions one must fight with even greater determination against bourgeois ideology and intensify the aggressiveness of counterpropaganda.

At the meetings and conferences it was noted that emphasis must be given to increasing the militancy of party organizations and the vanguard role and responsibility of communists to strengthen the role of the party apparatus as an organ of political leadership, and to insure accurate and efficient monitoring of the implementation of decisions adopted.

The critical comments and proposals of communists reflect the deep interest of party members in consolidating and increasing successes in economic and social development and attest to the growth of activism and their high feeling of responsibility for the overall results at work.

As in past years all the critical comments and proposals were analyzed in the Central Committee and obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party and were considered at the buro. A third of them have been implemented already and the rest have been accounted for in work plans.

All party committees, council organs, ministries and departments, and other organizations should efficiently and consistently develop an effective response to the comments and proposals. Extensive publicity must be provided and a system for informing communists, and authors of proposals above all, must be organized. The buro, Central Committee departments, and obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party must monitor the progress of fulfilling this task.

In addition reports and elections were not utilized to the proper degree everywhere for improving economic management, organizational-party, and ideological-indoctrinational work and increasing the vanguard role of communists. A number of party organizations have not sufficiently analyzed the fulfillment of socio-economic tasks established by the 26th CPSU Congress and plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Some accountability reports did not include detailed analysis, and conclusions and decrees were of an impractical nature. Some meetings took place with low attendance and little activity by communists.

Campaign materials in print and in television and radio broadcasts were not always reliably interpreted and at times there was insufficient illustration of both better know-how and shortcomings. Work of a number of party committees and party organizations with critical comments and proposals by communists which were expressed during the reports and elections still does not comply with the demands of the time. Proper attention is not being paid everywhere to the training of secretaries of shop and primary party organizations, party group organizers, and other party election activists.

Taking advantage of the multifaceted experience of party work which was summarized in the course of the reports and elections, every party collective and all links of party organizations should continue with all persistence and consistency to develop the initiative and creativity of communists and increase their mobilizing and organizational role in the unconditional fulfillment of decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May and November 1982 and June and December 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ AUTHORITIES CHARGE PETS EAT NEEDED FOOD

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Feb 84 p 4

[Interview with Acting Deputy Minister of Finance KiSSR T. Kempirbayev, Deputy Minister of Housing and Municipal Services KiSSR P. Fedorov, and the chief doctor of the republic's medical-epidemiological station, B. Shapiro, conducted by SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA correspondent N. Ryabova: "Dogs Among People: An interview at the Readers' Request"]

[Text] The decree of the republic's Council of Ministers concerning the regulation of the keeping by the population of the Kirghiz SSR of unproductive domestic animals, published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA on 3 December 1983, has called forth many responses. The majority of our readers support the measures taken and regard them as fair and timely. At the same time there are letters in the editorial office's mail, the authors of which consider the approved rules concerning the procedure for keeping unproductive domestic animals too strict. Many ask us to clarify their individual situations in detail.

The editorial office has asked the republic's Acting Deputy Minister of Finance, T. Kempirbayev, the Deputy Minister of Housing and Municipal Services P. Fedorov and the chief doctor of the republic's medical-epidemiological station, B. Shapiro, to comment.

Correspondent: Some readers have interpreted the new rules almost as an infringement upon "our smaller friends".... "Now dogs and cats will be turned out onto the street or killed...." "So, you see, the four-legged will entirely disappear...." "What have the poor animals done wrong." These are their arguments.

B. Shapiro: The new law was dictated first and foremost by concern for people, but also for the fate of the four-legged. In recent years their numbers have grown considerably, particularly in the communal houses of the cities, the regional centers, and settlements of the urban type. In our republic, according to official data alone, there are more than 300,000 dogs. Only part of them perform real guard duties. And the rest? "A means for communing with living nature," "an element in the children's education" --you frequently hear such explanations.

"Means," "element." Well, and do we think enough about the "bit of living nature" itself? For instance, what about its sitting there from morning till night in its allotted corner of the apartment, waiting for its rare, short walk? Its natural instincts are destroyed. A dog or cat needs to run free, to sharpen its claws, to bark, to catch mice, and to find grass to eat if it falls ill. But no, wait, it must do as the master decides. The master often has no time. And if he takes his ward out for a walk, it's not further than the courtyard. And there are people there. An animal is traumatized by such a walk. Some parents think that if they bring a cat or a dog into the house, their children somehow will become better. But one must often observe how from an element of education, the quadruped is transformed into an object of mockery for the children.

P. Fedorov: And the homeless animals? Some represent the 10th generation without a master! The workers of our service note with bitterness that in spite of the captures made (last year alone 52,000 animals were captured, including 27,000 in the city of Frunze), the number of stray dogs and cats is not diminishing either. Today they are thoughtless, they have acquired an animal without preparing for it ahead of time. Tomorrow, it relieves itself in the hall, or it bares its teeth at guests, or its masters change their place of residence, and--march, friend, over the threshold, you can take care of yourself. What cruelty! As we have seen, admonitions in this regard help little. It appears that the approved rules discipline people, set a serious examination for the right to be the true friend of an animal. He who really looks upon the four-legged with love will not regard the stricter requirements for keeping them as excessive. For those who in actuality see in an animal only a burden, it is best to relinquish the animal for its own interests.

Correspondent: In recent years, the republic and also the central press has published many letters, the authors of which have related how many of the animals in their surroundings are nuisances whose masters ignore the elementary rules for keeping them. The doorways and courtyards of their residences are filthy. Dogs are taken out for a walk without muzzles in courtyards, parks and squares. They go into stores and even movie theaters and other public places with them. They swim in the lakes and ponds. And such "meetings" often end far from inoffensively....

B. Shapiro: The medical workers must observe with their own eyes their serious consequences. First and foremost, there are bites. An average of 9500 inhabitants of Kirghizia appeal for help because of them annually. Dogs are carriers of echinococcus, a dangerous illness that requires surgical intervention. Children suffer especially from contacts with the four-legged. Many of those who have speech defects were frightened by dogs. Many children suffer from fungoid diseases or worms. And the expenditures borne by the state because of this? Great amounts go to pay benefits for temporary inability to work. In our republic, dozens of offices for anti-rabies vaccination have been organized. The investigation of only one sufferer and the carrying out of course of treatment against hydrophobia, if needed, cost the state more than 800 rubles.



P. Fedorov: Add here the additional expenses for gas and electricity, cold and hot water. Regardless of what kind of house the four-legged live in, state or individual, they require all this. Also, one must clean up after them....

Correspondent: Many readers ask whether the payment for communal services enters into the amount of the monetary collection. Others are interested in how this amount was determined and why, by way of illustration, it is lower in the RSFSR.

T. Kempirbayev: Yes, the expenditures of communal organizations that are connected with the rendering of services to citizens who keep these unproductive animals enter into the amount of the collection--50 rubles a year for a dog and 25 rubles for every cat, starting with the second. The new rules concerning the regulation of the keeping of unproductive animals have been introduced in all the union republics. The amount of the monetary collection varies in the different republics. In the RSFSR, it really is lower than in our republic, but it must not be forgotten that there residents have already been paying fees for their animals for five years. Moreover, there are considerably fewer dogs per thousand Muscovites, for instance, than per thousand Frunze residents. The amount of the collection also has depended upon local conditions. The most modest calculations alone have shown, by way of illustration, that a dog requires 60 grams of groats per day, 20 grams of vegetables, 17 grams of fat, and also large quantities of meat, fish, and other valuable forms of food products. The references of some readers, including those who live in individual houses, to the fact that the four-legged are fed, they say, with table scraps are not entirely objective. Everyone knows that these scraps are planned for ahead of time in order not to take care of the animals separately. This means that additional products from the state stockpiles are being utilized. If one here adds up the other additional expenditures mentioned above, it turns out that keeping one dog alone costs the state 415 rubles a year. So why shouldn't their masters take upon themselves compensation for just an eighth part of the expenses, particularly since this money will go to improve conditions for keeping animals.

Correspondent: Some readers are asking for clarification as to whom the ispolkoms of the local soviets will exempt wholly or in part from the monetary collection.

T. Kempirbayev: Ispolkoms of the local soviets have been granted the right wholly or partially to exempt from payment of the collection war and labor invalids, the blind, deaf mutes, and other citizens for whom the keeping of a quadruped is a necessity. Among the persons to whom this privilege is granted are members of the DOSAAF dog-handling service clubs, who keep dogs of service breeds, and members of the Kirghiz Hunting and Fishing Union society, who keep hunting (game) dogs.

Correspondent: According to the approved rules, citizens who live in cities, regional centers, and settlements of the urban type are required, upon the agreement of their neighbors, to keep not more than one dog (with the

exception of hunting dogs). In this event, the masters must strictly observe the medical-hygienic norms and guarantee people's safety. They do not have the right to bring dogs, cats, and other unproductive animals into public eating, commercial, and repair establishments and other places used by the public (parks, squares, markets, central streets, gardens, beaches). Dogs can be walked only on vacant land or in places set aside for this purpose by the residential use offices or the ispolkoms of village and settlement soviets of people's deputies. The rules also direct the surrender of useless dogs and cats to the institutions that concern themselves with the capture of stray animals. Administrative responsibility for violation of these points is established in the form of fines: up to 10 rubles for citizens and up to 20 rubles for officials. If loss of health is caused, then the fine is up to 30 rubles for citizens (with confiscation of the animal) and up to 50 rubles for officials.

As we see, the measures are strict. At the same time, authors of letters write that we must create the necessary conditions for animal owners to avoid violations. They have in mind an accurately managed capture of the useless dogs and cats and the equipping of special areas for walking animals.

P. Fedorov: The agencies of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services are expanding this work. The public service organization combines and their mobile reception points are always ready to receive animals from the populace. Therefore, we must appeal here that the four-legged not be turned out onto the street or killed. We also request the public to inform us by telephone of the gathering places of unsupervised animals, which will be captured. In the very near future, residential use offices will determine and then equip places for the walking of dogs. Here we have a right to expect help from the local soviets. It is thought that the various steps being taken will yield perceptible results, from which both people and their "smaller brothers" will benefit.

12462

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## REGIONAL

### UKRAINE CP OFFICIAL URGES EXTENSION OF COLLECTIVE CONTRACT SYSTEM

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukranian 3 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by I. O. Mozgovyy, Politburo member, UkCP Central Committee secretary: "Decision of 26th CPSU Congress. The Road Is Wide Open for Collective Contract System in Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, in his article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions about the Building of Socialism in the USSR," stressed: "The exercise of physical and moral inspiration, together with exemplary organizational work, must support and develop in the people a perception of the usefulness of their labor and the goods they produce. That is reinforce in them, in the last analysis, a feeling among all the people of participation in the affairs and plans of their collective. For such a feeling mobilizes and disciplines more than any persuasions or appeals." One can say with certainty that this requirement can best be realized through the organization of labor on the principle of collective contract system.

Not long ago, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of future development and increased effectiveness of the brigade form of organization and motivation of labor in industry. In the decision taken at the Congress, it was emphasized once again that this is one of the most effective means of raising creative initiative in production among the workers.

In March of this year, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee approved the work experience in kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and other agricultural enterprises which employ the collective contract system and asked that the CP central committees of union republics, party obkoms and rayons, republic council of ministers, and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms strengthen the organizational effort in extending and establishing collective contract in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. An All-Union Council met in Belgorod to resolve these question.

It should be said that the republic has definite experience in the use of collective contract. Toward the end of the sixties, this method of organization and payment of wages was already being used in many farms in Crimea, Donetsk, and Kherson oblasts. In Nikolayev Oblast, the

Bashtanskiy Rayon party organization was praised by the UkCP in 1974 for initiating the collective contract system.

CPSU Politburo Member and First Secretary of the UkCP Central Committee V.V. Shcherbytskiy, at the UkCP June Plenum (1983), stressed: "Experience shows that collective psychology and careful treatment of socialist property is best fostered in these very brigades working under one system." We have many excellent collectives striving for many years now to obtain higher yields using the contract system. A good example is the long experience of Berdyayskiy Rayon Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Zaporozhye Oblast.

The party committee and administration, sensing the great need to resolve operational and qualification decisions concerning all questions on economy, and active participation of specialists, brigade leaders, chiefs of farms, and all kolkhoz farmers in management of production, initiated a search for new operational techniques. They have studied all the advances made concerning these questions and what took place in other republics. They have established close contact with the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute imeni O.G. Shlikhter.

But most importantly, they conducted extensive training and teaching sessions, allowing people to see for themselves that the new method is the best. They enlarged the stock farms--instead of six different sections, they created shops: vegetation, livestock-raising, mechanization, and later, implementation and maintenance of production. They established the check system of cost accounting, and converted the main branches to the collective contract system.

What are the advantages to labor organized on the principle of collective contract system? In the first place, members who are brought over to the team contract, brigades, not only master completely the technology, but also use this technology creatively. Depending on the circumstances of a given year, they search for ways to increase production with fewer expenses; that is, their attitude toward their work is that of a caring, careful proprietor. The productivity of work is increased measurably. It is also important that if an individual desires to earn more money, it can only be done by conscientious and quality work on the part of the entire collective. The principle of one for all and all for one is in effect here completely.

Generalization and analysis of the experience of farms and production subsections, which employ job contract plus wage payment system and its higher form--cost accounting collective contract system, support the exceptional urgency of V.I. Lenin's words spoken in the first years of the Soviet State stating that, along with other measures, an essential factor in raising labor productivity is improvement of its organization.

Party and economic organizations are working toward a much wider extension of collective contract systems in agriculture. Seminars, scientific and practical conferences were held at the VDNK of UkSSR (Exhibition of UkSSR National Economic Achievements) where a special exposition was developed to demonstrate the effectiveness of contract system.



This year in the republic farm system, there are approximately 13,000 subsections working with the principle of collective contract, in comparison to last year, when there were only 3,300. The increase is impressive; however, this progressive form to date includes only a small section of machine-operators, who raise agricultural crops on less than one-fifth of the acreage under cultivation. There are no collective contracts on the state farms of Ivano-Frankovsk, Sumy, and Kirovograd Oblasts. This can be explained in various ways. The main reason for the sluggish spread of collective contract, however, is inadequate organization, poor understanding of the fundamental problem by many managers and specialists of economy, and by agricultural workers, and lack of interest in this problem by scientists. This condition is frequently tolerated by raykoms and obkoms of the party.

In view of this, the work so far cannot be considered satisfactory. The use of additional means if necessary. Winter is the best time for general discussion of positive experience, for constructive criticism of current difficulties, to emphasize in the policy of each ministry, department, and party and economic organization that in 1984 and in the following years the collective contract system will win a firm position in agricultural production.

Not all those who discuss, propagandize and directly organize the implementation of collective contracts in kolkhoz or sovkhoz, completely understand the system. In connection with this, there is a need to intensify the training of staff personnel in oblast and rayon administration, and agriculture-production associations; to study fundamentally all positions of the recommendations, basic documents, and collected experience. And most of all, everyone must participate directly in the organization of this system where they work--in brigades and teams. Enlightenment is necessary not only for those who are knowledgeable in organizational skills and cost of labor. Knowledge is also required by those who are occupied with grain production, irrigation, and draining of land, fodder crops cultivation, mechanization, and livestock-raising. The implementation of collective contract should not be done by economists only, but also by agronomists, zoologists, and engineer-mechanics.

It should be introduced first on lands with industrial technology. The same thing should be done for livestock-branches, focusing first of all on those complexes which are technologically industrialized, and on large farms.

In the remaining part of this year, there is a need to define precisely the network of base rayons and base economies and take measures to make them effective.

Experience shows us: the first and most important requirement for a fast conversion of brigades and teams to collective system: a proper level of economic activity at kolkhoz and sovkhoz, improvement in internal cost accounting, maintenance of the principle of voluntarism in forming subsections, accurate execution of agreement--bilateral obligations accepted



by kolkhoz management or sovkhos administration on the one side, and by a production subsection collective on the other.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers in the resolution of 24 March 1982 gave farm managers the right to set stable prices and the size of additional payment bonuses for up to 5 years for goods delivered by members of brigades and teams who are working under collective contract. These indicators must be fully complied with. Even in the years of poor harvest, wages for machine-operators, who have switched to contract agreement, cannot be lower than the wages of those paid according to the wage scale. Educational institutions should actively participate in this effort initiating new operational systems and wage payment in agriculture. Today, a great deal of assistance is offered to production workers by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Economics imeni O.G. Shlikhter. Unfortunately, in the range of economic systems, the collective contract has not yet found proper application. However, in the majority of research institutions and science departments, there is only marginal activity in this area.

The question should be posed correctly so that kolkhoz and sovkhos located in rayons where there are scientific research and educational institutions should become models of progressive forms of organization and wage payment, with the help of educators and instructors.

Additions are needed in programs for students of all departments, not only those in economics but also middle institutions of specialization, vocational and technical education. At lectures and practical experience the basic principles and advantages of collective contract over job contract plus bonus wage payment system should be explained. The young specialists should be totally knowledgeable in this area and be ready to apply the principle to economy. In order to raise the quality of experience of the faculty members who lecture to audiences, specialists and farm managers, who possess accumulated positive experience with collective contract, should be expediently invited.

Measures aimed at broad implementation of the collective contract in agricultural production should be given the center of attention by oblast and rayon party committees. Their success depends on this. It may be said that this is just the beginning of the great work which must be completed, to insure that each farm improves its fundamental utilization of land, labor resources, and material-technical facilities.

The request today is as follows: in every oblast, rayon, and farm there should be plans developed for the conversion to the collective contract system of all production subsections in farming and livestock-raising.

In each rayon all brigades, teams, and other collectives which are working under the contract system should be taken into account. The sum of their experience should be analyzed, and means should be found to share the results with the remaining machine-operators and cattle-breeders and discuss

them completely at general meetings. A training program should be set up and conducted in the winter for kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, specialists and managers of not only base farms, but also those planned for collective contract for the first time. Make certain that the farms have received all the necessary documents: contracts, technical cards, accounting documents, etc..

Party and professional organizations and farm managers must make sure that the positions held by brigade leader, team leader, chief of machinery storage, or farm chief are filled by recommended, experienced, qualified workers, masters in their field, and certainly, people who enjoy respect and authority in the collective.

Undoubtedly, mass establishment of new organizational forms and stimulation of work in the republic farms is not an easy matter, it requires painstaking, practical work. Along with this, however, their advantages are indisputable, and they should be utilized more fully for a successful resolution of complex and responsible problems in the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan and the Food Production program.

12598

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## REGIONAL

### LIPETSK OBKOM CRITICIZED FOR POOR LEADERSHIP, FORMALISM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by A. Pyatunin: "The Exactingness of Evaluations"]

[Excerpts] In its correspondence and notes from party conferences SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has already given an account of the alarm of many delegates which has been caused in a number of oblasts by the dual nature of economic indicators. On the one hand, satisfactory reports about the fulfillment of production volume and labor productivity plans for the 3-year period as a whole and in a breakdown for each year of the 5-year plan; on the other, a clear lagging in rates behind the control figures. Lipetsk Oblast has turned out to be in a similar situation. Here also it was reported that industrial enterprises had met their assignments and had produced more than 100 million rubles worth of above-plan output, while the country failed to receive many tons of rolled goods, iron, steel, piping, and millions of rubles worth of heating radiators and consumer goods.

Something similar has been occurring in agriculture also. An increase in capital investments in it, and even an advance (three years ahead of time!) fulfillment of the 5-year rural housing construction plan (more than 700,000 square meters of housing, primarily houses with plots, have been commissioned) nevertheless did not make it possible to receive the planned yield. The state has failed to receive 350 million rubles worth of agricultural output.

Analyzing the sources of the bad situation at the oblast party conference, the reporter--the second secretary of the Lipetsk Obkom F. Lokotunin, and the delegates who took part in the discussion of the report saw the chief reason for the lagging in the fact that the level of party leadership, and the work style of the obkom and its buro and apparat do not ensure the full accomplishment of the tasks which have been posed by life.

Quite a lot of sharp criticism of formalism in party work had already been made during the reports and elections in the primary organizations on the rayon level, something which was discussed, in particular, in the reports "How We Will Hold the Conference" and "Hot Keys" which were published in our

newspaper. However, the necessary conclusions were not drawn from the communists' criticisms, and material corrections in style were not made.

The obkom did not always see to it that its own decrees were fulfilled. For example, in recent years its buro examined the work of the Dobrovskiy Raykom in exercising leadership over agricultural production three times. But neither the monitoring of decisions nor timely help to the rayon followed. But things on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses continued to go indifferently. Great damage was also done by the unsuitable practice of substituting for and exercising petty tutelage over state and economic agencies in dealing with many issues which are in their work sphere. Some economic leaders willingly hand over their rights and duties to an authoritative party worker, thereby removing the responsibility from themselves for one or another work sector. And this worker who is, as they say, up to his neck in petty current cares, later turns out to be incapable of doing serious work on issues that touch upon future development.

During the reporting period more than one-third of the oblast's farm leaders were replaced. This kind of abnormal situation also merits censure because the question of the frequent replacement of kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists was dealt with sharply at the preceding party conference, which, incidentally, was reported in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The delegates also pointed to other shortcomings in cadre policy. Frequently people who were poor leaders at their previous places or who committed abuses in their responsible positions are moved to new positions. An unwarranted liberalism and a lack of principle are shown toward such culprits who, nevertheless, are in the "nomenklatura" schedule.

The many derelictions in the work of the oblast organizations and institutions are also a result of the fact that not all of the party committees and buros make full use of the right which has been granted to them to monitor the work of the administration and managerial apparatus.

The conference demanded a major correction of the style and methods of party leadership from the new obkom membership. It is necessary to ensure a genuine spirit of efficiency and principle in dealing with current issues and those concerning the future, to resolutely reject meaningless paperwork and the empty bustle of endless meetings, and to verify the execution of decisions more effectively and strictly. Especial attention was directed at the necessity for improving the selection and placement of leadership cadres, and improving their ideological training and their persistence in overcoming difficulties. It is important to combine confidence in cadres with high demands and principles.

Yu. A. Manayenkov was elected first secretary of the Lipetsk CPSU Oblast Committee at the obkom organizational plenum.

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH CP CC BURO CRITICIZES TALDY-KURGAN OBLAST

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "At the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At the regular meeting of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro, the issue of operation of the Taldy-Kurgan party obkom for organized execution of cattle wintering and for increasing the production and sale of livestock-farming products in the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes was examined. It was mentioned that the oblast party committees and soviet and agricultural agencies, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 and December 1983 Central Committee Plenums, did accomplish a certain amount of work to increase the production and purchase of products and made a definite contribution to realizing the country's food program.

Nevertheless, the level of management in livestock breeding still does not meet current demands. The results of 3 years of the five-year plan indicate that the oblast is greatly indebted to the state for delivery of cattle, poultry and milk. Certain farm managers continue to tolerate serious inadequacies in the sector's development and in how cattle are wintered.

Due to insufficient provision of feed and poor preparation of it before it is given to the animals, the cattle's fatness and average daily weight increase are going down, and existing dairy-farming complexes are operating inefficiently. In the Kapalskiy, Burlyutobinskiy and Kerbulakskiy Rayons, installations for loding and watering cattle are in poor repair.

On many farms proper attention is not given to the cultural and personal conditions of the cattle breeders, and progressive methods of labor organization and payment are being assimilated slowly. Problems of wintering cattle are not coordinated among the units of the agricultural-industrial complex.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro ordered the Taldy-Kurgan Party Obkom to eliminate these inadequacies and to direct the efforts of the party committees and soviet and agricultural agencies toward practical realization of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the soviets, as well as the directives of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, regarding issues in the development of the agro-industrial complex.



It was proposed that the utmost efforts be made to sharply increase production and state purchases of farm products during the winter period, to fill the lag tolerated in past year, to meet the goal of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and to increase the extent to which the councils of agro-industrial association and farm managers and specialists are responsible for the state of development of cattle breeding.

The oblast party committees must improve the style and methods of management in cattle breeding, stimulate socialist competition, support valuable initiatives and moral and material ways of encouraging highly productive labor, and strengthen state, labor and planning discipline.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro also discussed the progress of execution of the previously adopted decree for improving the operation of parks of culture and rest within the republic. It was noted that, in spite of the considerable work undertaken to widen and reconstruct the network of parks of culture and rest, in numerous cities and villages the level on which they operate still does not fully meet the increased spiritual needs of the population. The Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro ordered the party obkoms and the oblispolkoms to make additional efforts to improve the operation of the parks of culture and rest and to expand their role in communist education and in organizing leisure activities for workers.

Other issues dealt with included the results of the work of responding to written correspondence and granting personal consultations to private citizens at the republic party committees in 1983. Approval was given to the Tselinograd Party Obkom for organizing occupational training for students at general-education schools. The Central Committee Buro supported the initiatives taken by the staff of the Kustanayskiy branch of the Tselina railroad to fulfill the five-year plan for cargo transport ahead of schedule, and the Borovskiy Motor Vehicle Enterprise of the Kustanay Oblast, the Rozhdestvenskiy Motor Vehicle Enterprise of the Tselinograd Oblast, Pavlodarskiy Motor Column No 2564 and Ust-Kamenogorskiy Bus Fleet No 1 were given recognition for intensifying fuel-economy measures.

Other issues were discussed as well.

12602

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## REGIONAL

### SCHOLAR ATTACKS RUSSIFICATION THEORIES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by L. Stroilov: "Henri Alleg Against the Sovietologists"]

[Text] In the all-out psychological war being waged by imperialist circles, particularly the USA, against the Soviet Union a special role is assigned to ideological and political diversions aimed at the republics of the Soviet East. This is by no means accidental. Imperialism strives to malign and discredit before the world the practical results of the construction of socialism in the Central Asian republics and at the same time to cover up its own colonial past.

There is, moreover, another assignment that the many seditious American "Central Asian centers" are called upon to fulfill. Here is how V. Vucinic of Stanford University formulates it: "The attitude of the USA toward Soviet Moslems cannot be one of indifference. Using a variety of means, we must primarily encourage the development among them of separatist tendencies."

Wide interest in the Soviet East is also being displayed over the past five years by progressive foreign researchers, but for entirely different reasons, of course, and with entirely different purposes in mind. A case in point is the recent publication by the "Temps Actuel" publishing house in Paris of an excellent book by the French publicist Henri Alleg "The Red Star and the Green Crescent" (Aug 83).

The author, a fearless fighter against colonialism, is well known to world public circles for his book "Interrogation Under Torture," a scathing exposé of the fascist methods used by the French colonialists to break captured Algerian freedom fighters. H. Alleg continues to this day to faithfully serve the cause of peoples' liberation from colonial slavery and of the struggle against neocolonialism.

Basing his views on a detailed study of Soviet and foreign literature, a wide range of statistics and his own personal acquaintance with the life of

the Soviet Central Asian republics, the author, who is both an impassioned polemicist and a meticulous scholar, convincingly debunks the numerous myths and slanderous prevarications of Western propaganda about the nationalities policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, about the life of the peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

The comprehensive analysis and well-grounded refutation by the French publicist of bourgeois propaganda's ideological diversions against our country and its socialist system are very instructive and, to my mind, deserve to be looked into in greater detail.

But first some remarks on the Sovietologists' most widely used "theses" and propaganda tactics. It should be noted in this context that contrary to their previous line most of them do not now venture to flatly deny the enormous successes achieved in Central Asia after the October revolution. The current tactic is to belittle in every way or even to totally ignore them. Others, realizing that primitive slander, outright denial or complete blindness to the facts are no longer effective, resort instead to skulduggery and falsification, to sophistry and other devious propaganda ploys. Thus, currently being drummed into the minds of readers is the thesis that the giant leap forward in the socio-economic and cultural development of the peoples of the Soviet east cost an unjustifiably high price, in other words, that the game was not worth the candle. The most frequently used argument, though, continues to be the slanderous charge that the indigenous population is undergoing forcible "Russification" and that as a result the Tadjiks, Kirghizes, Kazakhs and other peoples of the region have turned away from their national heritage, become "denationalized" and "de-Islamized."

But what "Russification" and "denationalization" are they talking about, asks H. Alleg, when in the USSR there is complete equality between the national languages and the country's social system provides its multinational population with guaranteed access to secondary and higher education in their native tongue? A shining example is the development of Soviet Kirghiz culture. The Kirghiz people, who in the past had no written language of their own and who got it only after the October revolution, now boasts a rich literature which has won world recognition and a developed language in which 1060 of the republic's secondary schools conduct the teaching process. During the years of Soviet power the Kirghiz people created their own national theater, their own fine arts and cinema, all previously nonexistent, and their musical culture has grown immeasurably richer. As is well known, the incipience of all forms of art and the development of popular education in Kirghizia owe a great deal to the fraternal aid extended by the Russian people. Nevertheless, all these facts are deliberately ignored by the Sovietologists.

H. Alleg makes equally short shrift of their allegations of "Russification" in other Soviet republics.

True, some of the Sovietologists cannot help admitting the achievements of the Central Asian peoples' cultures, but they too perceive the development and enrichment of these cultures as stemming from that selfsame "Russification." That is how they explain the emergence of national operas, ballets

and other forms and genres of art in Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and the other republics. However, these latter-day "guardians" of the purity of national art, H. Alleg justifiably remarks, tend to forget--or do they--that, for example, French art, borrowing from Italian opera and ballet in the 16th-17th centuries and later from Italian architecture, changed its national character not one iota. Similar processes took place in Russian culture too. The speculations of the Sovietologists on this subject, continues H. Alleg, demonstrate not only their tendentiousness, but a complete misapprehension of the new realities of socialism--"the emergence of new nations and their convergence which is characterized by unprecedented cultural ties and mutual cultural enrichment."

Given the USA's current policy of intensifying confrontation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the "theoretical" baggage of the Sovietologists has of late been supplemented by the false allegation that the contradictions between communist ideology and the population of the Soviet Eastern republics are insurmountable and that it is undergoing an Islamic "awakening." The fact that these newest inventions do not logically jibe with their previous assertions is of little concern to the Sovietologists. But then what logic can you hope to find in the unrestrained lies of certain sworn antisovietists who do not burden themselves with argumentation?

Prominent among these is one of the directors of the Higher School for Social Sciences in Paris, A. Benigsen, who recently shamelessly declared that "nothing important emerged in Central Asia after the October revolution" except perhaps "a new form of Russian oppression." Neither, in his view, have any changes taken place here in the realm of internationalities relations. The indigenous population, he declares, "nurtures a deeply rooted hate for the Russians, as for all 'infidels'". What these assertions are worth and what price Benigsen's scholarly integrity is best illustrated by a statement he made over twenty years ago. "The Soviet system," he wrote in 1960, "has done away with rivalry and discord among nationalities, both very intense in the past. The struggle against outmoded and reactionary customs and traditions, such as, for example, a ban on internationalities marriages, facilitated communion between peoples previously considered alien to one another. Finally, the introduction of a unified school system eliminated intertribal isolation once and for all and at the same time fostered the emergence of a new and numerous local intelligentsia and the birth of a national self-awareness which in the past had been in an embryo state."\*

Another French Sovietologist, Hélène Carrère d'Encosse, in her voluminous book spectacularly and provocatively entitled "The Collapse of an Empire or the Revolt of Nationalities in the USSR" tries her utmost to prove the existence in Central Asia of that notorious "Russification" and of "new, camouflaged forms of her forcible subordination to Moscow" leading, as she transparently hints, to a rebellion of her peoples against their subordination. These barefaced assertions, however, are backed up not by facts, which the author does not and cannot have, but by "prognostications" and

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\* "Notes on the Russian and Soviet World." Paris, Apr-Jun 1960. p 416 (in French).



provocative headings to individual rubrics of the book (they are of the same ilk as its title).

And yet, the numerous instances of fact-juggling and manipulated statistics notwithstanding, Carrère d'Encosse reluctantly admits that "everywhere in the republics there are national cadres of their own" and, to use her idiom, "no longer practiced there is the reservation by the center of the most important positions to control the non-Russian population." As for the story behind these facts, she prefers not to tell it. The story behind these facts, H. Alleg points out, is one of tremendous efforts by the Communist party and the Soviet state to implement Lenin's nationalities policy, a policy which has led to the formation in every republic of its own national cadres capable of leadership in all spheres of the economy and of culture. To add substance to his words, H. Alleg presents a wide array of statistics and a host of facts illustrating the scope and pace of socio-cultural construction in the republics of Central Asia throughout the Soviet years, and to drive home his point he constantly compares their indicators with the corresponding figures for neighboring countries or former British or French colonies. Thus, for every 10000 inhabitants, remarks Alleg, Uzbekistan had 27.7 doctors in 1979, Kirghizia--27.8, as against 2.64 in 1977 for Pakistan, 5.6, 1.9 and 0.98 for Turkey, Algeria and Morocco respectively. Even France herself lags behind the Central Asian republics in this indicator--16.3.

No less striking are the contrasts the foreign reader will discover when juxtaposing the development of the economy and of popular education in the foreign countries of the East and the Soviet Central Asian republics which have achieved the goal of universal secondary education, which boast dozens of VUZes and each its own Academy of Sciences. The most vivid illustration to the enormous transformations in the material condition of the peoples of Tadjikistan, Kirghizia and other republics, writes H. Alleg, is the development of energetics, especially the construction of the giant hydro-electric stations of the Vakhsh and Naryn cascades that in the coming few years will raise the per capita production of electricity in these republics to a figure well-nigh at the top of the world list. Already in 1979, he stresses, this index for Kazakhstan (4018 kilowatt-hours), Kirghizia (2137), Tadjikistan (2718), Turkmenia (2263) exceeded severalfold the corresponding figures for Turkey (544 kilowatt-hours), Iran (476), Morocco (352) and Pakistan (9208).

Some Sovietologists are going out of their way to present these facts in a warped mirror. Thus, none of the achievements of the Central Asian republics are linked by them to socialism. Had it remained part of Czarist Russia, the claim goes, Central Asia would just as likely have attained similar results.

But if socialism is no party to these successes then why, asks H. Alleg, did bourgeois France fail to achieve anything of the kind throughout her 125 years of domination in Algeria, where in 1954, i.e., on the eve of the national rebellion, there existed a glaring inequality in the living standards of the European and indigenous population, where 90 percent of all adults were illiterate and the grain harvest did not exceed the level of 1880? The same picture, he adds, applies to the former British colony of



India and to the Belgian Congo. Summing up his theses, Aleg draws a well-grounded conclusion: "Only Soviet power, in providing enormous economic, political and cultural assistance to the peoples of Central Asia, permitted them to achieve a level of development that no former colony has ever known or knows now."

An exemplary Marxist approach is demonstrated by the author of the book in his analysis of the mendacious fiction put out by Sovietologists about "the blossoming of nationalism and national animosity" in the republics of the Soviet East. In making these assertions, says the French publicist, the enemies of socialism point to the struggle of the peoples of Africa, South America and Asia for their national independence, as well as to the racial, religious and linguistic contradictions undermining the USA, Northern Ireland and Canada. But these examples, as well as the affirmations that similar struggles and contradictions are inevitable in the Soviet republics too, merely serve to illustrate the sophistic methods of the Sovietologists, "their disinclination and inability to understand the nature of the relations that came into being between the peoples of the Soviet republics after the October revolution."

H. Alleg takes apart the elaborate constructions of these falsifiers, and in the process bares before the readers the class and social essence of the racial, religious and linguistic problems that the capitalist world is incapable of solving. There is no doubt that this lends special weight and convincingness to the conclusion that rounds up his book: "Only the creation of a society without exploiters and, consequently, without oppressors or oppressed, without a race of masters or of slaves allows the establishment of new relations between people and nations. This has been proved by the practical experience of the peoples of the Soviet Union as they travelled along the uncharted roads of history."

12258

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## REGIONAL

### ESTONIA'S 'FAMILY FARM' ANSWER TO AGRICULTURE MANPOWER SHORTAGE

#### Estonian Family Livestock Farms

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Nov 83 p 13

[Article by Kheyno Veyper, Tartuskiy Rayon, Estonian SSR, translated from the Estonian by T. Geppe: "Family Farms"]

[Text] Amazing things sometimes take place in nature. Imagine that a river once suddenly reversed its flow. Usually the Emayygi, one of Estonia's largest and most beautiful rivers, runs from Lake Vyrts'yarv to Chudsoye Lake ...but then it began to run the other way.

Il'mar Laurits, a distinguished livestock expert of the Estonian SSR, candidate of agricultural sciences and director of the Luun'ya Sovkhoz whose land is located in the Emayygi valley told me about this:

"Something similar sometimes also happens in agriculture. Let us assume that we are going along a road and we go on and, suddenly, it turns out that at a certain moment it would be a good thing to turn off on another path. There are arguments and discussions; but finally the matter is clear: The roads are different but they lead to the same goal. Certainly, the analogy with our Emayygi is very remote but yet...."

The Luun'ya Sovkhoz is an excellent production unit. Its income amounts to one million rubles per year. The average productivity for grain is close to 35 quintals per hectare while the average annual milk yield for one milk cow is about 4,000 kilograms. The obligations to the state are always fulfilled here and production is significantly higher than planned. Then why worry? Another director would even be proud.

But Il'mar Laurits and his specialists are not like that. They are worried by the fact that the average milk yield has not been growing for a long time and remains stationary at a certain level. There are two main sectors: stock-breeding and vegetable growing. Around 500 persons work here. On the average, there are ten hectares of cultivated land for each worker. The labor force is insufficient. The deficit in labor power will soon be even worse, for one of the largest hothouse combines in the Republic is being built on the sovkhoz.

How is it possible to go on with this insufficient labor force? How can labor productivity be increased? The solution was found and a new form of labor for stock-breeding appeared. Here in Estonia it is known as "the family farm of Il'mar Laurits."

What does this consist of?

A large part of the milk cows are kept at the sovkhos's large farm while the young animals and those being fattened are kept in small buildings without mechanization. Only a few persons work in them.

This state of affairs serves as a stimulus for the creation of family farms of which there are now three in the kolkhoz while there will be more in the future.

As a rule, three or four persons and a brigade leader work in the small cow-house. One stock-breeder can be very conscientious while another may be completely without a sense of duty. He will throw feed to the stock in a careless way and immediately go back to his own work. But the pay is the same for all because the work credit is based upon the overall growth of all the stock. There are often grievances and misunderstandings. And why bring these different people together if a single family can work in the cow-house?

"We saw for ourselves in practice: Under our conditions the family farm makes possible more rational utilization of labor power," says the head livestock expert of the Luun'ya Sovkhoz, Khel'dur Peterson. "In addition, this makes it possible to find additional reserves for the intensification of production. A cow raised under "family" conditions gives 5,000-6,000 kilograms of milk per year and the average weight increase of the fattened animal is more than one kilogram per day. The matter concerns not only the feeding but also the care of the animals and the increased feeling of personal responsibility of the people involved. What is our objective? It is to see that the milkmaid and the herdsman deal with the sovkhos animals as if they were their own. The situation is now improving in the family farms.

In the milk-house of the central section of the farm 350 young bulls are now being fattened. The farm is by no means very modern. A tractor delivers the feed to the animals and carries away dung--this is all the mechanization there is. Maret and Yaan Yurgenson have been working at this farm for more than a year now. The children Andres, Lembit and Maye help their parents to the extent that they can. The three of them independently handle the feeding of the animals.

A contract was made between the family and the sovkhos containing the rights and obligations of each party. The Yurgenson family was assigned the task of adding 750 grams of weight daily. If the gain is more, the farm buys the surplus on the basis of prices established for the individual sector. The sovkhos supplies the family farm with feed.

Nothing comes into being all by itself. The average weight gain of the animals will not increase if efforts are not made. The task is not at all an easy one but it cannot be said to be unattainable. Preliminary estimates show that the Yurgenson family is getting good results.

We also visited other family farms with the main livestock expert. Elle Pokhla had been a postal worker and her husband Olev a driver. Now they are fattening calves. Their daughter Piret is a schoolgirl and regularly helps her parents.

The Pokhla family is known to be hardworking. Only imagine, the average weight gain for their calves amount to 889 grams per day.

At the sovkhos there is still another family farm, the Veybri farm at which Il'ma Alas and Burno Yukhaste work. She is a milkmaid and he a tractor-driver. The farm was reconstructed from an old subsidiary plot cow-house which was not used for many years. There are now 32 milk cows here. There are all the necessary subsidiary units, a leisure room and even a miniature sauna; and the sovkhos constructed a beautiful house for the family from whose windows there is a fine view over the Emayygi which flows below.

"The Veybri farm is an experiment with scientific significance," said Il'mar Laurits. "We established the objective of separating the highly productive cows from the main farm and of introducing individual care for them in order to fully utilize the milking potential. Thus we preserve the natural environment, and by means of special feeding and care we keep the pedigree value of the cows at a high level."

It is planned to obtain from each cow at the Veybri farm 5,000 kilograms of milk per year. The sovkhos pays for production in excess of the plan at prices corresponding to those set for the individual sector.

The director and the head livestock expert summarized the results of the trip to the sovkhos and our long conversation as follows:

"Every worker is interested in the results of his work. There is work for all in the family farm and this includes the children. In the future, many of them will certainly choose the profession of their fathers and mothers."

The experience of the Luun'ya is not an exception. Others followed. Family farms were created at the Lazva sovkhos and at other farms in the Republic.

#### Estonian Practice Discussed

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Jan 84 p 11

[Unattributed article, 'Man and Economics' feature: "Feedback"]

[Text] It would be naive to suppose that all readers perceive our articles in the same way. Not without reason is it said that there are as many opinions as there are people. For this reason, we frequently print material

which is the subject of discussion and there are arguments in which various points of view are expressed. The editors always welcome this. Truth is born from discussion.

But sometimes there is a definite misunderstanding of the essence of a certain article. Clarification and closer definition of the position of the editors is necessary. This was the case for the article of Kheyno Veyper "Family Farms" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 47, 1983). We will recall what the discussion was about. The author stated that in Estonia a new form, "family" farms, had appeared in agriculture. It first appeared at the Luun'ya sovkhov. There were several unprofitable small farms in the production unit. Their affairs were fair to middling. What was to be done with them? Close them and place the livestock in the large farm? But what if they were assigned to a family. They tried it. And it worked. The daily weight growth of the livestock increased somewhat and the production cost of the meat fell.

Kheyno Veyper described all this on our page "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in the Country."

Then came letters. "We read the article 'Family Farms' and we thought: is this not a return to the old form of economic behavior?" wrote the retired Krasnokutskiy couple from Smolensk. They then asked who computed the pay of the proprietor of the farm and how was it done (it is they who call him the proprietor), can they buy small equipment and can they independently carry out construction work on the farm, etc.

V. Shabunin from the settlement of Chul'man in the Yakutsk ASSR enters into a polemic with us and accuses the paper of propagandizing for a replacement of large-scale collective agriculture by small family operations. We are naturally not against polemics. But in the present case there was clearly an inattentive reading of the paper and thus an incorrect interpretation of the material.

Kheyno Veyper writes clearly that the "family" farms were created in sovkhovs and kolkhozes as special brigades in small and lightly mechanized farms which can conveniently be worked by a family. This is not a private homestead but, and we stress the point, public property.

They are called "family" farms because a family is working in each of them. The pay is computed in the same way as for other workers of the sovkhov and, in the case under consideration, depends upon the final result. Thus, it is evident that the special brigade contract has some of the features of a self-supporting unit. But the brigade workers consist of the man, wife and children-helpers.

As concerns the children. Recently, agricultural teachers and farm directors, considering how to find additional agricultural staff, have been very troubled by the fact that, according to current technical safety regulations, children under sixteen years of age cannot drive tractors or be allowed to care for livestock. The "family" farm presents an excellent opportunity for children to work under the direction of the parents in their free time on the farm and



to learn the fine points of the stock-breeding profession and to become familiar with it from their earliest years. They may choose to exercise the profession as adults.

This is an aid to the family. It is intelligent aid and is necessary for the normal education of children in the country. The importance of work education is discussed in the draft now under consideration for a reform of the secondary schools.

It is clear that the "family" farm has nothing in common with a personal farm and even less so with private property as it seemed to several readers. In it everything: buildings, livestock and feed, is the property of the sovkhos or kolkhos.

Why, ask our opponents, was it necessary to use such a small unit in socialized production? Sometimes a complex situation requires flexibility and mobility. Several years ago, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reported on Azerbaidzhan "one hectare units" which raise tobacco under mountain conditions. Practice showed that the assignment of a kolkhoz member for each hectare of tobacco in broken country where it was impossible to use machines turned out to be the most profitable. There were then letters from puzzled writers who argued with the position of the paper. But the argument was about nothing.

And here are the Estonians dealing in a practical way with small farms. Of course the main form in socialized stockraising is today the large farm and the complex. But small farms do not interfere with this. On the contrary they are a help.

"Family" farms could become well established in the small villages outside of the black-earth region. The population here is small and there should not be large farms where the "family" farm is just right. This may be the intelligent approach to the matter when everything is being done so that agriculture will be highly profitable.

It is not by chance that in the column "Feedback" we are today paying attention to a single article. The rapid and successful fulfillment of the food program requires an unconventional approach to agricultural problems in every region of the country. The solutions can be of the most different kinds: "family" farms in Estonia, "one hectare units" in Azerbaidzhan, contracts between kolkhozes and the personal homestead of agriculturalists in the Ukraine. All of this constitutes valuable pieces of experience for our general cash box.

We hope that our readers will express their opinions as to this approach and will report on interesting ideas in the various regions.

12497

CSO: 1800/263

## REGIONAL

### UKRAINE JOURNALS URGED TO FOCUS ON POLITICAL, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 14 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Grigoriy Vartanov: "Literary Overview. Social and Political Front of Journalism"]

[Excerpts] The title pages of the UkSSR Union of Writers journals indicate that they are literary-artistic and socio-political organs and also that they are called upon to actively enter into the lives of the people. In its directive, "About the Creative Bonds between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practical Building of Communism," the CPSU Central Committee urged all creative organizations and journals to follow the great constructive course. Here it underscores the need to further develop the art of journalism. Ukrainian social and political journalism has a fine tradition. New and greater demands were made on social and political journalists in quality, depth, aggressiveness, urgency, and the scale of investigative problems by CPSU Central Committee Plenum of June, 1983.

Lately, journals have strengthened their ties with industrial establishments, and agricultural production. A characteristic sign is their active documentation of progress on major new five-year construction programs, hoping to influence the conditions at the workplace with their journalistic word, and attract social attention to the problems there.

Along with this, it needs to be said that journals should not limit themselves to positive material but to explore the pressing questions of the day. So far, most of the publications have an informative character or are dedicated, in essence, to special groups. However, the main subject of social and political journalism should be real social political and socio-economic problems, which surface in everyday life and require solutions.

This was opportunely noted at the June Plenum UkCP Central Committee by comrade V. V. Shcherbyts'kiy, who pointed out that some publishing organs "do not always think through or make an effort to raise highly problematic material for discussion before a diverse audience. Certainly, it is necessary to raise them and to discuss them. However, these should be problems to which there are solutions. With this approach, sensationalism will be excluded, and the material will have an inspirational character, and will include real

experience--it will teach and train the people." What was said is completely applicable to social and political sections of literary-artistic journals.

At last, it is time to think about the effect of the activity of journalistic material. Unfortunately, not a single publication supplies information regarding this question. They need to further improve the form and genre of social and political contributions in journals. The social and political journalist is not a simple observer but an active political public person. For him the journal is the best operational platform and he should use it to its greatest effect and advantage.

12598

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## REGIONAL

### UKRAINE SENTENCES 'FASCIST HENCHMAN' TO DEATH

[Editorial Report] AU301727--O Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 24 December carries on page 3 a 1,900-word report by B. Sinkevich, RADYANSKA UKRAINA correspondent in Ternopol, entitled "Inevitability: A Just Punishment for Fascist Henchmen Is Unavoidable," presenting the case of Ivan Shapoval, inhabitant of Vishnevets in Ternopol Oblast, who was tried recently, found "guilty of crimes against peace and humanity," and sentenced to capital punishment.

According to the report, "I. Shapoval was first tried by a military court in January 1946, when his bloody deeds had not been disentangled to the end." At that time he pretended to have been a "rank-and-file policeman" who was not particularly zealous in serving the Hitlerites. In this way, "after 10 years," Shapoval returned "from not too remote places" to Vishnevets. But, the report goes on, during the open trial of "war criminals" Ya. Ostrovskiy and Yu. Sotskiy in Ternopol last year "Shapoval's name emerged in evidence given by the defendants." Following an additional investigation, Shapoval was rearrested and put on trial again.

"For a long time, he thought he had succeeded in hiding from the past, he thought that his bloody deeds had been forgotten," B. Sinkevich writes. "But in vain! There is no oblivion for fascist crimes, no forgiveness for henchmen and their assistants. I. Shapoval, apostate to the fatherland, was sentenced to capital punishment [vyklyuchna mira pokarannya]. A severe punishment for crimes against peace and humanity, against one's own people is inevitable."

The report does not specify either the court, or the place and dates of the trial.

CSO: 1811/38

## REGIONAL

### BRIEFS

**TRAINING FOR JOURNALISTS**--At the inter-republic courses for improving the qualification of party and administrative functionaries, the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has completed in four rounds the training of journalists staffing oblast, city, inter-rayon, and rayon papers, oblast committees for television and radio broadcasting, as well as obkom sector chiefs and obkom instructors in charge of the press, television, and radio. The trainees participated in a republic scientific methodical conference dedicated to the topics of raising the effectiveness of the mass media, exchanged experiences at seminars, and familiarized themselves with editorial work in the republic and a number of oblast and rayon newspapers. They were lectured by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Morozov, sector chief in the propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Kravchuk, Kryuchkov, and Kovalenko, department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and others. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84 AU]

**SEMINAR FOR PARTY SECRETARIES**--The increased role of literature and art in the shaping of the ideological and civil position of the Soviet man, in his education and spiritual enriching was studied at a seminar held in Kiev recently for party organization secretaries in Ukrainian creative unions, film studios, and concert halls. The seminar participants listened to a report by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, on the work performed by party organizations of the republic's creative unions and art collectives to implement the decisions of the June and December 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade Andropov's speeches. The question of improving organizational work in party organizations of creative collectives was high-lighted in a report delivered by Kryuchkov, Organizational Party Work Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Participating in the seminar were Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Ivanenko, Culture Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84 AU]

**PROPAGANDA SEMINAR IN KIEV**--A republic-level seminar opened in Kiev on 6 February for gorkom and raykom agitation and propaganda department chiefs. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member



and secretary, opened the seminar and delivered a report on improving ideological and mass political work in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the June 1983 PCSU Central Committee plenum. Much attention was paid in the report to the ways of raising the effectiveness of the means and methods of ideological and mass political work. The need was noted to improve the substance of lessons in the network of political education and mass political training, the practice of manning schools and seminars for the training and briefing of propagandists. The speaker also tackled in detail the issue of fostering party leadership in the mass media and of making fuller use of the republic's great cultural potential and of the development of physical culture and sports in the interests of the communist education of the working people. [Summary] [AU161415 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84 AU]

UZBEK REPUBLIC PHYSICAL FITNESS CONFERENCE--The Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party convened on February 24 a republic conference on questions pertaining to the further development of physical culture and sport in the light of the demands of the June, 1983 Plenum of the CC CPSU. Invitations to attend the conference were extended to party, soviet, labor union and Komsomol workers, to those actively involved in physical culture, and to leading coaches and athletes. First Secretary of the Uzbek CP CC, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, opened the session with a speech. Reports were also made by Uzbek CP CC Secretary R. Kh. Abdullayeva and Chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports M.V. Gramov. Members and Candidate Members of the Uzbek CP CC Buro participated in the work of the session. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 1]

AWARD TO KLAUSON--For his fruitful work over many years in the administrative organs, and in connection with his 70th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Valter Ivanovich Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, the Order of Friendship of Peoples. [Text] [LD020525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jan 84 LD]

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